The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2905. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS---WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

Latest Reports from the Belligerent States.

EVERYTHING QUIET AT CHARLESTON.

Important Movements of Government Forces--Secession of Alabama and Florida.

Highly Important from Washington.

Gen. Dix Appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY THOMAS.

The Cabinet Now a Unit on the Southern Question.

Difficulty Between Gen. Scott and Senator Toombs.

INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senator Hunter, of Virginia, on the Crisis.

LATEST NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

Charleston, Friday, Jan. 11.

The excitement here has somewhat abated, in consequence of pacific news from Washington. The enlistment of soldiers goes on, but all is quiet. The Legislature did nothing to-day.

The steamship *Marion* will resume her regular trips to New-York.

Henry W. Conner, a member of the South Carolina Convention, died at 6 o'clock this evening. He was a banker, doing business at Charleston and New-Orleans.

THE FORTS AT PENSACOLA, FLA.

Charleston, Friday, Jan. 11.

A private dispatch to the *Courier* says that the Federal troops have abandoned all the forts in Pensacola Harbor, except Fort Pickens, where they are concentrated, and that three hundred men have left Mobile to surprise Fort Pickens.

THE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Friday, Jan. 11.

By order of Gen. Scott, a detachment of 40 Federal troops, under Lieut. Robinson, took possession of the Sub-Treasury, Custom-House and Post-office building this morning. Everything is quiet.

The real object of the appearance of the Federal troops at the Sub-Treasury office this morning is still involved in mystery. Crowds of citizens have surrounded the Custom-house all day, but more curiosity than excitement was manifested. Many rumors prevail, but nothing of a reliable character can be stated. Everything is quiet at present.

REPORTS FROM LOUISIANA.

New-Orleans, Friday, Jan. 11.

The Baton Rouge arsenal was taken possession of by the State troops at 12 o'clock to-day.

All the fortifications are now in possession of the Louisiana troops. The United States arsenal at Baton Rouge, in command of Major Haskins and two companies, refused to surrender this morning. The arsenal was surrounded by six hundred State troops, and a parley was held between Gov. Moore and Maj. Haskins, which finally resulted in the surrender of the garrison at 12 o'clock to-day.

There was no opposition in taking the other forts.

The *Crusader* has not entered the Mississippi.

The excitement continues very great.

New-Orleans, Friday, Jan. 11.

Returns indicate that the Secessionists have a majority in the Convention.

ANOTHER WARLIKE MOVEMENT.

Norfolk, Va., Friday, Jan. 12.

Before daylight, this morning, a steamer went to the Federal magazine wharf, loaded with powder and left. Her destination is unknown.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

Augusta, Ga., Friday, Jan. 11.

The following passed the State Convention to-day:

An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Alabama and other States united under the compact and style of the United States of America.

Whereas, The election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States of America by a sectional party, avowedly hostile to the domestic institutions and peace and security of the people of the State of Alabama, following upon the heels of many and dangerous infractions of the Constitution of the United States, by many of the States and people of the Northern section, is a political wrong of so insulting and menacing a character as to justify the people of the State of Alabama in the adoption of prompt and decided measures for their future peace and security.

Therefore, be it declared and ordained, by the people of the State of Alabama, in Convention assembled, that the State of Alabama now withdraws from the Union, known as the United States of America, and henceforth ceases to be one of the said United States, and is and of right ought to be a sovereign independent State.

Sec. 2. And be it further declared and ordained by the people of the State of Alabama in Convention assembled, that all powers over the territories of said State, and over the people thereof, heretofore delegated to the Government of the United States of America, be, and they are hereby, withdrawn from the said Government, and are hereby resumed and vested in the people of the State of Alabama.

And as it is the desire and purpose of the people of Alabama to meet the slaveholding States of the South who approve of such a purpose, in order to frame a provisional as a permanent Government, upon the principles of the Government of the United States, be it also resolved by the people of Alabama, in convention assembled, that the people of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, be and they are hereby invited to meet the people of the State of Alabama, by their delegates in Convention, on the 4th day of February next in Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, for the purpose of consultation with each other as to the most effectual mode of securing concerted, harmonious action in whatever measures may be deemed most desirable for the common peace and security.

And be it further resolved, That the President of this Convention be and they are hereby instructed to transmit forthwith a copy of the foregoing preamble, ordinance and resolutions to the Governors of the several States named in the said resolutions.

Done by the people of Alabama, in Convention assembled, at Montgomery, this 11th day of January, 1861.

The preamble, ordinance and resolutions were adopted by Ayes 61, Nays 39.

After the adoption of the ordinance, the hall was opened to visitors.

A splendid flag, presented by the ladies of Alabama, was conveyed to the President's stand and formally presented to the Convention in a handsome and eloquent address.

Mr. Smith, delegate from Tuscaloosa, followed, in a feeling reference to the "Stars and Stripes," and then invoked the blessings of Heaven on the new flag.

Alpheus Baker, of Eufaula, then returned the thanks of the Convention to the ladies in most eloquent terms.

The ordinance of secession will be ratified next Monday, when it is believed that many other delegates will sign it.

An immense mass meeting is now being held in front of the Capitol, and distinguished coöperation delegates are pledging their constituents as a unit to sustain the action of the Convention.

The secession flag presented by the ladies is now waving over the Capitol, amidst the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and the cheering of the people.

The most intense enthusiasm prevails.

Montgomery, Friday, Jan. 11.

The city is brilliantly illuminated to-night, from the Capitol to the river, while the streets are filled with enthusiastic people.

An immense crowd assembled in Montgomery Hall, and was addressed by Congressman Curry, Mr. Mathews, of Mississippi, and others. All the speakers were loudly cheered.

SECESSION OF FLORIDA.

Tallahassee, Fla., Friday, Jan. 11.

The Florida State Convention passed the ordinance of secession yesterday, by a vote of 62 to 7.

SALUTES FOR SECESSION.

Augusta, Ga., Friday, Jan. 11.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired here today for Florida and one hundred more for Alabama.

SECESSION MEETING IN MISSOURI.

Waverly, Mo., Friday, Jan. 11.

An ultra secession meeting was held here last night. Resolutions were passed, strongly denouncing the St. Louis *Democrat* and forbidding its circulation. Abraham Lincoln was burned in effigy, amid the firing of cannon, cheering, torchlights, music, etc.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

Jackson, Friday, Jan. 11.

Mr. Burt, Commissioner from South Carolina, is speaking, with the Lone Star flag pendant in the hall.

The Convention was occupied this morning in the discussion of unimportant local measures.

The following were the transactions of the Convention in secret session yesterday:

The formal reception of the Commissioners from abroad.

The resignation of Mr. Gholson, Judge of the United States Court.

The adoption of a resolution recognizing South Carolina as sovereign and independent.

The adoption of a resolution that the Postmasters, officers and agents continue until otherwise ordered.

The ordinance was signed at 10½ in the morning.

The ordinance declares that all laws, regulations and contracts of the United States relative to the mail service, shall be continued in full force.

The Governor has ordered the military to be in readiness at a moment's warning. A call has been issued for Saturday night to complete the organization of the military of the State.

The churches are decorated with evergreens, and the lone star is prominent.

The Convention will probably adjourn to Vicksburgh, on account of the Legislature wanting the capitol.

Mr. Burt's speech was warmly applauded.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Raleigh, Friday, Jan. 11.

Both Houses were engaged yesterday and to-day on the State Convention question, which has become complicated by mixing State Constitutional reform with Federal matters. Amendments for an open and for a restricted Convention were offered, but no vote was taken on any. It is the special order again for Monday. North Carolina is conservative and would respond to a proposition for an equitable adjustment of difficulties, but will have her rights at all hazards. This is the public sentiment here.

THE FEELING IN TEXAS.

New-Orleans, Friday, Jan. 11.

At the Galveston election on the 8th, the candidates favoring a Southern Confederacy obtained a majority.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Richmond, Va., Friday, Jan. 11.

A joint resolution from the House relative to the preservation of the *status quo*, was received in the Senate.

A substitute was offered asking of the President an assurance of the preservation of the absolute *status quo* for sixty days, except to repel hostile invasions. This was adopted, and the subject finally referred to a Select Committee.

The House, after a hot debate, adopted an amendment to the Convention bill, authorising the opening of polls, at the time of the election for delegates, to take the sense of voters whether any action of the Convention relative to the Federal Union shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, by Ayes 77, Noes 62.

MASS CONVENTION OF WORKINGMEN.

Pittsburgh, Friday, Jan. 11.

The Mass Convention of Workingmen, to-night, was an immense gathering. Henry B. McCarty, President of the Trades Assembly, was called to the chair, and W. K. Moody, of the Typographical Union, made Secretary. Resolutions expressive of fraternal attachment to the Union, calling on the President to execute the laws against all traitors, were adopted with a most hearty good will. A call for a National Convention of workingmen at Philadelphia, on the 22d of February, was indorsed.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Ind., Friday, Jan. 11.

Gov. Hammond's message relates mainly to the state of affairs. He says the law for the protection of the ballot-box against fraud is defective. He recommends the passage of a law inflicting heavy penalties for illegal voting. He recommends the establishment of a Sub-Treasury system to prevent loss from the depreciated condition of the securities upon which our bank circulation is based.

He says the strength of the Federal Government rests in the affection of the people of the several States, and is one of affection, not of force. An alienation of the affection of the North and South exists, attributable to the agitation of the Slavery question at the North, which agitation has been materially intensified by the zealous efforts of a clan of political teachers belonging to the ministry. This has produced ultraism at the South, resulting in the division of the country into sectional parties. Against these ultraisms of the North and South, it is the duty of the conservative element of the whole country to interpose. This must be done, or disunion is inevitable. The North has as much interest in the South in the welfare and prosperity of the South, as our Southern brethren. The Constitution demands that fugitive slaves be returned; common honesty requires that they should have full and equal rights in all the Territories. The future condition of the Territories, so far as the extension of Slavery is concerned, will be ultimately determined by natural laws, climate, soil, productions, &c. The election of Mr. Lincoln has caused the South to believe there is no longer any safety for them or their property in the Union, nor the slaveholding States. There can only be permanent peace between the sections when the Free States are ready to stop the discussion of the abstract question of morals connected with this subject, and look upon it only as a political question. What is most needed is the restoration of kindly feeling. Then we may hope an honest and faithful discharge of all the constitutional obligations towards each other will result in healing the present breach. He points with pride to the fact that Indiana as a State hitherto has fully kept the bond of Union with her sister States. Her record is unstained by any act of bad faith.

The House, to-day, passed a resolution to display the American flag from the Capitol dome, and fire a salute of thirty-three guns in honor of the Union while the flag was being hoisted.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Friday, Jan. 11.

The Convention of delegates from the various counties of Maryland to consider the crisis, reassembled this afternoon, and passed resolutions requesting the Governor to issue a proclamation for the people of the State to vote, on the last Monday in January, whether they want a State Convention called or not, and if the question is decided in the affirmative, to hold an election for delegates to the Convention, to meet on the first Monday in February. They also unanimously passed a resolution approving of Mr. Crittenden's proposition, and then adjourned.

It is understood that a meeting is to be held of certain fillibusters, to-morrow, to oppose the Government troops entering Fort McHenry.

ANTI-ABOLITION DEMONSTRATION.

Rochester, Friday, Jan. 11.

Rev. Mr. May, Susan B. Anthony, and others, attempted to hold a meeting here to-night. It was broken up by citizens, and resolutions in favor of the Union were passed, and cheers given for Gen. Scott and Maj. Anderson. A flag bearing the inscription, "No Compromise with Slavery," was not allowed to be suspended across Buffalo-street. The authorities prevented a general riot.

THE FREEMEN CADETS IN TROY.

Troy, Friday, Jan. 11.

The new Volunteer Company, the Freemen Cadets, Capt. J. W. Armitage, this evening had a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Mansion House. The hotel was crowded to the utmost capacity. This Company are subject to the orders of the Administration, and expect to see active service, for which they are preparing.

THE STEAMER MARION RESTORED.

Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co. have received the following dispatch from their Charleston agents:

Charleston, Friday, Jan. 11.

There will be no difficulty about the *Columbia*. The *Marion* has been returned by the State. They will pay all damages in full. She leaves for New-York on Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock.

HENRY MISSROON & CO.

HIGH PRICE OF COAL AT CHARLESTON.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The high price obtained for coal at Charleston has induced persons in this City to attempt sending a ship load of it there, but ship-owners refuse to take it, though five dollars a ton freight is offered.

EXPERIENCES OF A CHARLESTON SOLDIER.

IMPRESSMENT—HARD FARE—GAG LAW—TAR AND FEATHERING—SOUTH CAROLINA'S GREATEST ENEMIES—THE NEGROES—GARRISONS OF THE FORTS—EARTHWORKS ON MORRIS ISLAND.

Barnard White, William Berkeley and Benjamin Gilchrist, of Brooklyn, returned from Charleston last Thursday, in the steamer *Nashville*, and have given our reporter some particulars of their experiences among the Secessionists of the Palmetto State.

The parties mentioned are painters, and have been engaged at their trade in the City of Charleston since August. On the 26th of December they were served with a military notice, of which the following is a copy:

Charleston, Monday, Dec. 17, 1860.

Beat No. 1, 16th Regiment, Regimental Parade, Sir: You are hereby summoned to be and appear at the Citadel Square, properly armed and accoutred, according to law, on Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely. An inspection of arms will take place at each parade. If you appear in pantaloons, blue or black coat and black hat, arms and accoutrements in complete order will be furnished you at each parade on the ground; if not, the law compels you to furnish yourself with a musket, bayonet, cartridge box, bayonet-scabbard, with cross-belts, all in good order and fit for service, on $1 fine for each defect.

Every person subject to military duty in this regiment who removed from one beat to another is required to report himself to the captains of the beats from which and to which he has removed, or be fined $5, besides all fines for the non-performance of military duty in both beats.

Court martial held on defaulters at the Military Hall, Wentworth-street, on the third Monday of December, at 12 o'clock M. By order of Captain.

S. Vale Mallins, Corporal.

The above notice was left at the lodgings of the parties mentioned, and they first saw it when they returned home in the evening. They resolved to obey the order to appear on parade, for they were told that in case of disobedience they would be heavily fined or imprisoned. Berkeley and White went regularly to parade twice a week during the daytime, and frequently at nights. Sometimes there were as many as three hundred men in their Company; and they estimate the total number of volunteer soldiery in Charleston at about 3,000. Most of the fire companies have soldiers. Messrs. White and Berkeley assert that they received no payment for being thus forced to leave their business and do military duty, and in this respect there was no distinction made between them and natives of the State. They were eminently dissatisfied at this arbitrary interference with their personal liberty, and their dissatisfaction was converted into alarm when they received notice that they would soon be drafted, with or without their consent, into the regular "army" of the State. One day, while the men were on the usual parade, the Captain asked whether any of them would like to join the regulars. About eighty out of the three hundred present stepped forth, and the Captain, addressing those who had declined the proffered honor, said with vexation, "I'll have you all drafted to-morrow, and I'll treat you worse than United States soldiers are treated!" This hint was not lost upon Messrs. White and Berkeley, and they resolved immediately to leave so dangerous a neighborhood. When they went to pay their money at the steamboat office for conveyance to New-York, they found they were closely watched, and one person remarked that "it was a pity such good-looking men should be allowed to leave, while soldiers were so much needed." Further than this the men were not interfered with, and were allowed to take their departure.

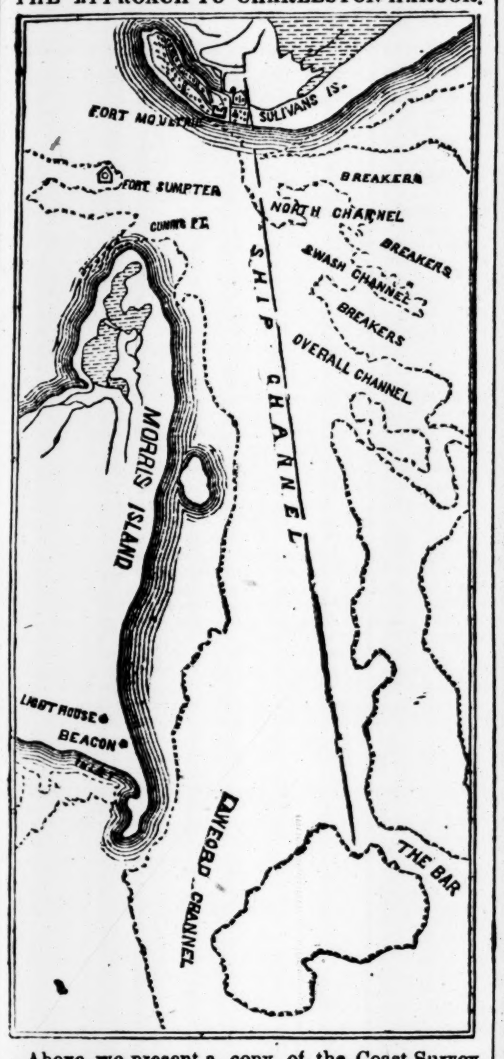
We have obtained from these parties some valuable information concerning the condition of affairs in Charleston, and, as their testimony is quite unbiased, it may be received as reliable as far as it goes. They all agree in stating that the number of men now under arms in Charleston and its forts reaches 3,000, and that additional troops are constantly pouring into the city. Most of these troops are Northern men, and they are, of course, dissatisfied with the system of forced enlistment and hard fare that has been adopted in the "South Carolina Army." The enthusiasm of natives permits them to subsist upon biscuit and water; but Northern mechanics think that the State has no more right to drag them from their work, to dig entrenchments, than it would have to make Rhett or Magrath perform the same labor. Those who can, come away; but many, who have the means and the will to leave, cannot succeed in effecting their escape, so strict is the espionage upon their movements.

It seems to be very certain that, in the event of hostilities between South Carolina and the Federal Government, the former, in addition to a foe in the field, will find lively sources of trouble in her forced levies of Northern men, as well as in her slaves. The negroes, we are assured, understand perfectly well what is going on, and, if ever war should actually break out, they will seize such opportunities as may offer to befriend the North; for in the North their own wild hopes of liberty have long been centred. One of the party who has given us this information was lately accosted by a Charleston negro with "I'll be as good as you is soon;" and this is the idea that seems to predominate in the minds of the whole colored population.

There is scarcely any business done in Charleston, and those stores which are not already closed will be soon shut up. Nearly all the male citizens capable of bearing arms are doing duty as soldiers. No person, of course, is permitted to express any opinion hostile to secession, on penalty of being tarred and feathered in the market-place of the city. A tyranny that far surpasses anything we have ever read of in Austria or Russia is exercised by the South Carolina authorities. Citizens have been driven from the place simply for writing unpalatable truths to their friends and relatives at the North. Several instances of this kind prove that private letters are opened at the Post office, and that other dishonorable means are used by the Secessionists to interfere with the rights and liberties of American citizens. One instance is mentioned of a dry-goods dealer being arrested for selling "Lincoln Shawls," and similar acts of stupid and vindictive tyranny are of common occurrence.

Major Anderson, in Fort Sumter, keeps the strictest watch over the enemy's movements, and will allow no vessel to approach the fortress. On her last trip the *Nashville* was unable to cross the bar, and had to wait some hours for the tide, but she was warned by a couple of blank shots not to anchor near Fort Sumter. Fort Moultrie is garrisoned by the Washington Artillery and Charleston Riflemen. Castle Pinckney is garrisoned by the Meagher Guards and Montgomery Guards. The Charlestonians have been at work on Morris Island for three weeks past throwing up entrenchments, and Gov. Aiken had sent all his negroes to this island. Some very formidable earthworks have been raised here—sufficiently strong, it is supposed, to prevent a vessel-of-war from entering the harbor.

THE APPROACH TO CHARLESTON HARBOR.



Above, we present a copy of the Coast Survey chart, representing the outer portion of Charleston Harbor, and the relative positions of forts Sumter and Moultrie, with Morris' Island and the main ship channel.

A bell buoy, anchored a mile off shore, formerly indicated to inward-bound vessels the approach to the Bar. The course, by compass, inward, is N. W. by N.

The Light-house and Beacon on Morris' Island were the ranges to steer by in entering at night, the Beacon being kept a little open to the northward. Three buoys formerly marked this position of the channel, and seven others the remaining part to the City of Charleston. In passing inward, a vessel steers directly for the south part of Morris' Island; the soundings varying from 13 to 17 feet at high water. On the latter point, at a mile and a half distance from where the channel changes to a course nearly due North, the first sand battery of the Carolinians is erected to dispute the passage. It is called Fort Morris, and it was this redoubt which first opened its guns upon the *Star of the West.* The channel is now perfectly straight, and the distance five miles and a half to the next turn, following which a vessel gradually approaches to within three-quarters of a mile of Morris' Island. Throughout this part of the passage a vessel is exposed, broadside, to the eight sand batteries which line the beach. The depth in mid channel varies from three to seven and a half fathoms, and gradually shoals towards Morris' Island, near which there is from ten to seven and five feet of water. An armed vessel, drawing not over twelve feet, could approach to within three-quarters of a mile of the sand forts on the south part, and to within half that distance to those on the north part of that island.

The body of Morris Island is not higher than the first tier of guns on Fort Sumter, but *the temporary batteries there are protected by sand ridges from the point blank range of the guns of that fort.* The redouts are constructed of heavy planks and logs, the guns being mounted on wooden platforms on their tops.

The destruction of the beacons on Morris' Island and on Sullivan's Island, which served as ranges by day and night, together with the removal of the buoys, which marked the boundaries of the intricate channel, render it difficult for vessels to enter or leave that port without the greatest circumspection, the best pilots being barely able to find the way by daylight, while navigation at night is wholly impossible.

DISTANCES FROM FORT SUMTER.

	Miles.
To the outer bar	6
To Fort Moultrie	1
To the centre of Morris' Island	2½
To the nearest (Cummings' Point) battery (about)	¾
To Fort Johnson	1½
To Charleston	3¾

MILITARY CONDITION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Charleston Mercury.

War is imminent. Gen. Scott has control of the United States Government. War is his trade—and war is now his counsel. The sword is his arbiter, and to the sword he now looks. Information has passed throughout the whole country, from New-York to New-Orleans, that two hundred and fifty men are ordered to the Charleston harbor for the purpose of reinforcing the United States command at Fort Sumter.

What is our power to resist this act of war, and what is our danger of failure in the attempt?

Fort Moultrie is directly under the guns of Fort Sumter. We venture little in the assertion that its power to maintain a struggle against Fort Sumter is quite inadequate. The attempt will but make her a slaughter-pen of our best citizens. To what point or points, and to what power, are we to look for means of adequate and effectual warfare and defence? Are our redoubts on Morris Island, and on the east end of Sullivan's Island, at this moment adequate for the complete protection of our harbor against all attacks that can now be made upon us? If not, will it be said that Fort Moultrie can sink any vessel or war-steamer that attempts to come under her guns? Granted. But what, if such man-of-war, in attempting to enter our harbor, is brought to by the balls from our redoubts? What hinders her from turning tail, and going again to sea with her reinforcements? Will we not have opened war with the United States? And will not Major Anderson be empowered and compelled, as an officer of the United States Government, to open fire on Fort Moultrie? And will he not do it? And can he not entirely dismantle her in forty-eight hours? Having completed his work, what will hinder the said man-of-war from again entering our harbor, and bearing her reinforcements to Fort Sumter? Nothing, surely, but the strength of our redoubts, and their ability to sink her. Are they in a condition to do it, beyond a doubt? We confess to have no accurate military information on the point. It may be so. But if not, is there time for delay? Five, ten thousand negro laborers can, and could have been had. Should these points not be made our chief reliance? Two hundred horses (which can be had) can remove a large body of cannon in a day. Two or five thousand laborers can throw up a large embankment in twenty-four hours. Is not this the time to do it? Why should not at least thirty cannon be placed at the east end of Sullivan's Island? It strikes us (not being military men) that this is our point, and not Fort Moultrie. But if this is not sufficient, why cannot all our channels, except Maffit's Channel, be blocked up for the time being? Is it not worth it, to maintain our power? Will it cost money to remove hereafter these obstructions? To be sure it will. But will it not cost many, many valuable lives if it is not done? Unless, indeed, the redoubts we have spoken of are in a state of sufficient readiness to protect, beyond a doubt, the harbor from all and any attacks by sea. Will it not do more? Will it not, for the time, tie our hands, and virtually subject us to the foreign policy and hostile power of the United States Government?

We have said before, we are not military men. We have no accurate knowledge on the subject. We do not intend to interfere with those who have, and whose business it is to direct such matters. But the condition of affairs is urgent. We would simply suggest such ideas as occur to us in the emergency, and leave them to go for what they are worth. In all events, let no cost delay *promptitude and action.*

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 11.

Lieut. Talbott arrived here this afternoon from Fort Sumter, and held a conference immediately with the President and Gen. Scott. I understand that he reports that the condition of Fort Sumter is not so favorable as was believed by the Government. Twenty-seven guns are mounted on the first tier, eight on the third tier, and they are mounting others. The second tier of embrasures is blocked up. The fort, he thinks, can hold out for two months with the present supplies, there being plenty of good water and fuel for cooking. The supply of coal is short. The statements of abundant supplies probably were made by the officers to quiet the apprehensions of their friends. Major Anderson's brother has repeatedly stated that the supplies were abundant.

It is said that the Administration is determined to send supplies at all hazards, and that it repeated today that the *Brooklyn* will go down, and, if necessary, engage the batteries on Morris Island without crossing the Bar, while another steamer escorts the *Star of the West* to Fort Sumter.

Secretary Thomas resigned to-day, as was predicted in last evening's dispatch, and Gen. Dix was nominated and confirmed his successor. Gen Dix declined the War Department. Mr. Holt is unwilling to be transferred to the War Department for the brief remainder of his term. It is asserted on apparently reliable authority that Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, goes into the War Department. Gen. Butler is regarded by Kentuckians here as a decided Southern man, and public opinion is wavering as to the President's policy.

A serious difficulty occurred a day or two since at a dinner party, between Gen. Scott and Senator Toombs. What transpired seems to have been kept very quiet hitherto. The conversation turning on the National Crisis, some one expressed the opinion that the *Star of the West* would be sunk. Senator Toombs replied if this should prove to be the case, he only wished all who had any hand in ordering her South were on board. Gen. Scott made some severe remark, and soon the lie was given, when Gen. Scott rose to resent it, but Senator Gwin interfered and parted them. Rumor says hostile notes have passed between them.

The Mississippi delegation had prepared an address to be delivered to the House this morning, when they were to retire, but near the hour of assembling a telegram was received from the South of such a character as to change their programme. The presumption is that the Senators and members from seceding States have determined to remain here in order to thwart legislation and cripple the Federal Government. This is part of the plan of the secession Senators, disclosed in the Times of Tuesday last, and published as startling news in this morning's *Intelligencer.*

The occupation of the Baton Rouge Arsenal and Forts Jackson and Pike, in Louisiana, was the result of a Senatorial suggestion telegraphed from this City.

The report is current here that the United States steamer *Fulton* had sailed to day from New-York. This steamer is now undergoing repairs at Pensacola.

The Government has official information of troops going to Pensacola to take possession of the forts and other public property, but it says it has no means of successful resistance.

Senator Hunter's speech to-day was eloquent and impressive. He maintained that the Union is actually gone, and that all we can now do is so to manage as to render an early reconstruction easy. At the conclusion Senator Baker put him in a tight place by asking whether, in the event Congress would adopt the demanded Constitutional amendments and submit them to the people of the States for ratification, he would pledge himself to urge Virginia to maintain the present Constitution, and enforce the existing laws, until a verdict of the people on the above proposition could be received. Hunter declined to answer. This is a fitting commentary on Hunter's speech, and indicated his fixed purpose of disunion in any event.

There is much discussion to-day relative to Jefferson Davis' speech of yesterday, from the fact that his appeals for something to avoid civil war—his declarations relative to the safety of the Capital, etc., are entirely at variance with the more violent demonstrations and declarations of Toombs, Wigfall and company. Does Davis foresee that the political game of the Secessionists is in danger of being carried too far, and is he about to become a conservative leader of the Southern extremists? These questions are much discussed.

Important results are anticipated from Mr. Seward's speech to-morrow. Every word he utters will be accepted as an utterance from Mr. Lincoln. If he holds out any olive-branch, it will be eagerly grasped by many Southern men, who are anxious to see some way out of the difficulties into which the madness of the Secessionists has plunged them. The impression is that he will not propose any distinct details of compromise, but will, in general terms, reflect the policy of the incoming Administration, in a conciliatory speech.

In the Committee of Thirty-three, to-day, all propositions heretofore submitted were discussed, in consequence of Mr. Corwin's report not being fully prepared. Messrs. Kellogg of Illinois, Rusk of Arkansas, Adams of Massachusetts, Tappan of New-Hampshire, Humphreys of New-York, and others spoke. Nothing definite was concluded upon, and they adjourned to 11 o'clock on Monday, when Mr. Corwin says he will certainly make a final report. The impression seems to be general to-night that the report will not be accepted. It will be Adams' proposition, but so altered that Adams will himself probably vote against it. The failure of this report will put an end to the Committee of Thirty-three, which, if it fails, will not meet again.

By adroit management of the Secessionists, they contrived in the Senate to stave off the consideration of Mr. Crittenden's proposition for a compromise. It was so arranged that they should occupy the floor until Tuesday next, except during the time Mr. Seward uses it. Then Senators Wilson and Wilkinson have the floor, by which time they will receive official notice of the secession of Mississippi, Florida and Alabama, when, according to their own statements, they intend to declare the Union dissolved, the Government at an end, and withdraw from both branches. Instructions received from Mississippi today, however, may compel them to remain.

Several of Mr. Ashmore's (Massachusetts) friends are pressing him for Secretary of the Treasury, here and at Springfield. It is unknown to him, as he is in Toronto, Canada, and it has arisen from the probable fact that Mr. Cameron will ultimately decline the place which Mr. Lincoln has offered him. Ashmore is also being strongly pushed for Collector of Boston among Eastern men. A dispatch from Boston declares that Ashmore has really gone to Springfield to see "Abe" on the subject, under cover of a trip to Canada.

About one-third of the Ohio delegation assure me that Mr. Chase will not accept the Treasury Department, while others, who profess to be in his confidence, say he will be offered and will accept it.

A large delegation of office seekers from the extreme West and East have arrived within the past day or two, to drum up members of Congress to sign their petitions.

The detective officers from New-York have recently made discoveries which lead quite directly to the middle party who negotiated the hypothecated bonds of the Interior Department. This party is not now in the city. Bailey declares that were he disposed, or called upon, he could tell things which would cast this bonds fraud entirely in the shade. He was for some days loud in this kind of vociferation, and the officers believe he knows much which, if he chooses to tell, will expose several gentlemen in high positions.

It is reported that Taylor, Clerk, is to succed Mr. Dix in the New-York Post-office. It is not positively settled upon. I am assured, upon the highest Western authority, that Gideon Welles, of Hartford, Ct., has been settled upon for the Cabinet—probably Postmaster-General.

The State Department was officially notified to-day by Senor Molina, Nicaraguan Minister, that his Government has voted thanks, a sword and a large grant of lands to Commodore Paulding, for his services in ridding them of Walker and his fillibusters. Of course he cannot accept them without permission of Congress.

Capt. Stone continues to push the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia, and finds it it strong and effective. The arrangements making will, within the next eight days, provide sufficient lawful force here to defy all Virginia and Maryland combined in any attempt at invasion.

I learn upon undoubted authority, that it is the purpose of Mr. Buchanan to veto the Pacific Railroad bill, if it is sent to him. His objection is not to the measure itself, but to what he calls "creating a great debt" in the present condition of the country. This objection is thoroughly unsound—for the bill does not create a debt, but simply loans the credit of the Government, in moderate sums, as the proposed work shall progress. If the Government is broken down, and the Union dissolved, as the President seems to fear it may be, of course the roads will not be constructed, and the credit of the Government will not be loaned.

Several prominent capitalists and practical railroad men are here, urging amendments to the bill, and it is quite evident now that it cannot pass the Senate without modification. When opportunity offers, Senator Pugh, of Ohio, will probably offer an amendment providing for the addition of a Northern route, and substituting several capitalists who are ready to put their money into the work, in place of politicians whose names figure in the list of corporators.

Probably amendments changing the names of corporators can be readily carried through both Houses; but any amendments affecting the amount of appropriations made, will carry the bill into the Committee of the Whole in the lower House, whence it can only be resurrected by a two-thirds vote. This should be understood by all in favor of material modifications of the measure.

Horace F. Clark and other friends of Commodore Vanderbilt, are endeavoring to smuggle through the House Committee on Post-office and Post-roads, a bill or amendment, making an appropriation to pay Vanderbilt "for carrying the California mails" during the current fiscal year. Common decency requires the recognition of other services in this connection, besides those rendered by Vanderbilt.

The public will remember that when Congress failed to authorize a contract, last year, for carrying the mails by sea, Commodore Vanderbilt, who controlled the steamers between New-York and Aspinwall, positively refused to carry the mails at all, and did actually leave them behind on one trip, and until he had humbled the President of the United States to the point of asking him to take the mails as a personal favor to him.

On the other hand, neither the Panama Railroad Company, nor the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—who perform far the largest and most expensive portion of the California mail service—ever hesitated for an hour to take the mails, but proceeded regularly to give the public the needed accommodation.

Notwithstanding these facts, the Executive at the meeting of Congress gave Vanderbilt *all* the credit for the continuance of the mail service; and now it is proposed to give him, in addition, all the money compensation therefor, leaving the steamer Company in the Pacific and the Panama Railroad Company to get out of the Commodore whatever portion of the amount he in his grace, may see fit to allow them. I am not prepared to believe that either Schuyler Colfax, Chairman of the Committee, or the House itself, can be used for the perpetration of any such outrage. The proper way is either to make a distinct appropriation for each of the Companies performing the service, or to authorize the Postmaster-General to divide among them the compensation allowed, in such manner as shall be deemed equitable and just.

Later.—A gentlemen in the War Department states to-night that Mr. Holt's name will be sent to the Senate for Secretary of War after all. I give the statement for what it may be worth, but think the chances favor Butler.

There is a rumor in town, to-night, that the sending of the *Star of the West* into Charleston was a feint, and that she was really destined for another point. The failure to hear from her causes great anxiety here, as, if she has not gone to some more southern point, she should have reached New-York by this time unless badly damaged.

A new compromise, emanating from Southern gentlemen, is discussing, with a view to caucus upon it, if it meets any encouragement. It is probably the least objectionable proposition yet made, and if acceptable to the South, will be likely to command the support of Congress. It is as follows:

First—It provides for the recovery of fugitive slaves in the Territories or the district, as well as the States; permits trial by Jury to person claimed, where arrested, if demanded,—if rescued, payment to be made to the owner by the city, town or village in which the rescue is effected.

Second, That neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall legislate on the subject of Slavery; that when a Territory has a sufficient population of citizens of the United States, it may, under an enabling act by Congress, organize and adopt a State Constitution, and be admitted as a State—the Constitution to be

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

ITS INNATE IMPOSSIBILITY.

The War of the Borders—The Weakness of the White Race—The Free Navigation of the Mississippi — Impossibility of Increasing Territory.

From Our Own Correspondent.

THE BEECHES, Ohio, January, 1861.

The first day of the New-Year was, in this valley of the Ohio, one of cloudless splendor. The orb of day never shone brighter; the azure depths of heaven never looked purer; and the earth below never rested in a calmer and quieter peace. I could not forbear saying—Is it on such a day as this that the most glorious nation of the earth is to be rent asunder? Is it in this quiet, prosperous period of universal blessings that an intelligent people chooses the part of war and revolution? If they do, it will be only because they are too prosperous. You recollect that it is said in the Scriptures, "They shall be given over to *strong delusions*." History justifies the prediction. National delusions are as common as those of individuals, and are more unaccountable, because the causes are less apparent. I have seen, and you may have seen it, an entire city thrown into an uproar and its streets filled with mobs, for an absolute delusion. They believed something as a fact, which did not exist. Is not this the precise condition of the Southern mind at present? Can their statements and their acts be accounted for on any other principle? But this delusion may be as fatal as its foundation was real; if so, the Union may really be destroyed and fragments only remain of the noblest civil structure upon earth. Can we contemplate without a shudder, some future Byron, in some splendid day of another new year, sailing by where Charleston and New-Orleans once stood, and exclaiming:

"Still in the sun Mendeli's marbles glare.
Not, Glory, Freedom fail; but, Nature still is fair."

Yet, such is the precise destiny to which the ruling minds of the South are leading their people. I have shown you, in my last letter, that by laws of population—which are fixed and immutable—in another generation a vast, dense mass of millions of blacks will far outnumber the whites, and present to the latter only the alternative of leaving their country to the negroes, or of encountering the fatal and inevitable results of a servile insurrection. It will probably come long before the period I have supposed. This, you observe, must be the case—on the hypothesis (I assumed,) of perfect and absolute success to the Southern Confederacy; when every golden dream shall be realized—when new Empires are annexed, and the United States shall leave them in uninterrupted peace. Even then, will the fatal result inevitably arise, of a people utterly demoralized, broken up, and destroyed, by servile insurrections.

But, the hypothesis of perfect success to the Southern Confederacy is gratuitous, and not only that, but utterly impossible, under the actual condition of things. Let me state some of the hard facts which stand directly in the way.

1. The TIMES has just called attention to the fact, that Mexico (where freedom is in the normal condition, however interfered with by *peonage*) could, and doubtless would be immediately taken under the Protectorate of the United States, and thus taken entirely out of the possibility of annexation to the South. The extension of the Southern Confederacy in *that* direction is, therefore, impossible. The South has neither ships, seamen, nor army, which can make conquests abroad, unless in countries in the weakest condition. But, an extension of the American authority over Mexico, would put an end to the possibility of Southern annexation.

2. The same is exactly true of Central America. We do not want the country, but we shall certainly prevent its going to any other nation. If the South chooses to make itself *foreign*, it will be treated as cut off from all acquisition of territory which might be made by the United States; and thus the Southern Confederacy will be confined entirely within its original limits.

3. Border war, on account of trade and fugitives, will be a hundred-fold worse than it is now, with the Free States. It is very evident that the *originators* of the Southern Confederacy do not want to admit the Border Slave States within their new Union. The reason is quite obvious. They want to make the Border Slave States a *rampart of defence* between them and the Free States. This is well devised, but will it work? So far from it, that it makes the matter worse. Suppose the boundary, for example, run along the southern line of Tennessee, (which it would do, on the hypothesis of a Southern Confederacy,) then that line is the boundary of a foreign nation, along which there must be Custom-houses and fortresses. Heretofore, you observe, our boundary has been an ocean, and no difficulty whatever could occur except in case of war. Now, it will run between two of the present States speaking the same language and having common interests, exactly as England and Scotland were before the Union. The result is perpetual smuggling, perpetual forays, and perpetual conflict. It will be no better because both are Slave States. More negroes will escape than do now, and no Fugitive Slave law to act upon them even in a Slave State, and no good-will; for the Southern Confederacy will be looked upon as alien and outlawed.

4. It is *impossible* to prevent the free navigation of the Mississippi. Mr. SLIDELL said, in the Senate, that nobody dreamed of interrupting the free navigation of the Mississippi! Mr. SLIDELL is entirely innocent of conclusions if he does not see that that fact is fatal to his Southern Confederacy. How is Louisiana to be *foreign* to Illinois and Kentucky, if there is no different system of laws governing navigation and commerce? How are they to be foreign, if the United States do not collect duties on foreign goods—as Louisiana goods would be if she were out of the Union? The truth is, the separation of Louisiana from the States above her is a physical and moral impossibility. Mr. SLIDELL made the admission he did because he knew there were *ten millions* of strong-armed people above him, who would overwhelm Louisiana and its confederates in an indiscriminate destruction, if such a scheme as that of the secession traitors were carried out. Nothing could exhibit its weakness in a more palpable point of view than to imagine Louisiana a foreign State.

The conclusion of the whole matter, therefore, is that the splendid dream of a Southern Confederacy is, like other dreams—the baseless fabric of a vision. It would be well for the Secessionists if they would treat it as such,—and waking from their dream, scout the delusion of the evil spirit, and tremble upon the precipice to which they have been led. There is below it a deeper gulf than even their imagination have ever conjured up. Golden visions will disappear before the threatening clouds of the tempest. The bright beams of peace will vanish before the lurid flame of war. The songs of a happy people will be silenced by the shrieks of the dying, and the wail of woe be borne upon the midnight air. It is this that I dread for my countrymen. I do not fear for the Union. The Union—all of it that is valuable—will be preserved; and this nation go on, as it has done, in power and glory. But, I fear its second baptism of blood. I fear the desolation which is to flow over that Southern country, if its madness shall continue, and God shall give it over to its strong delusion.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE OF GEN. QUITMAN.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN A. QUITMAN, Major-General, U. S. A., and Governor of the State of Mississippi. By J. F. H. CLAIBORNE. Two volumes. HARPER & BROTHERS.

Of the recent biographical works which have issued from the press in increasing numbers both in this country and in England, none has equal interest at the present moment, to Americans, with this of Gen. QUITMAN. It is the life of a man of spirit and ability, a brave soldier, and of considerable eminence as a politician. He was a man of the North as well as of the South. He gave to the latter his heart and soul in the maturity of his life; but he belonged to the former by birth and family, and the early years which shape the man were passed in the education and society of the Northern States. His biography touches the extremes of two modes of living, one severe in training and discipline, the other lax and open-handed, facile both for enjoyment and action. Nowhere, within our knowledge, can the distinctive influences of the North and the South be more readily traced than in the career of this gallant soldier.

The hero of Monterey and of Mexico, and the champion of Cuban fillibustering, had an origin which one would not exactly look for in a gentleman of that way of thinking and fighting. He was the son of an exemplary Lutheran clergyman, a man of learning and divinity, bred in the old Protestant schools of Germany and Holland, who was led by his admiration of Gen. WASHINGTON to make America his home. It is one of the thousand noble influences which emanated from that wonderful man that he attracted to the country so many good men of all pursuits in peace as well as war. All had confidence in the rising nation under his auspices. He was to the world, the whole people and land with all the possibilities of virtue and improvement. When Dr. QUITMAN was introduced to WASHINGTON—the Father of his Country was then in his first Presidency at Philadelphia—and had encountered the ordeal of that august presence, he became possessed, as it were, of the freedom of the land. He had been honored at court, and might thence go where he would, carrying the recollection of that interview into his new sphere of action, and transmitting it, as he did, a rich legacy to his descendants. The good pastor settled down as a Dutch dominie at Rhinebeck on the banks of the Hudson, and there, for the remainder of a long life, he lived, honored and respected, devoted to the duties of his calling. At that humble, earnest home of the man of God, Gen. QUITMAN was born. He was a sincere, active youth, fond of the hardy rural life of the region, but sensitive withal to the influences of the parsonage. He was a good student, became qualified as a teacher, and had his thoughts on the ministry. At eighteen he was earning his living as tutor in Otsego County, whence he was promoted at twenty to a species of professorship at an ambitious Academy at Germantown, in Pennsylvania. His letters at this period to his father and friends are striking indications of his ingenuous mind, and his sense of duty. He worked hard, and the best sign with any man, bore his work cheerfully. This little taste of the world induced him to cast his eyes further; but it is to an accidental acquaintance formed with that *deus ex machina* who has solved so many problems in the destiny of American youths, that always omnipotent personage, a Member of Congress, that he owed his introduction to the West, and by another incident which grew out of that, his residence at the South. Traveling in a stage-coach to his school he encountered the important Col. PLATT BRUSH, lawyer and representative from the Chilicothe District, Ohio. That new country was the land of promise. BRUSH promised fame and fortune to the youth if he would go thither, and prudently stipulated for a share of the young scholar's acquisitions in the languages, which he was to teach his family, in return for making a lawyer of him. So, gaily, one day, bearing with him the blessing of his father, written out as an amulet for his preservation, QUITMAN, at the age of 21, set out from Philadelphia, on foot, to Pittsburgh, on his way to the promised land. He had some savings, but was too poor to accompany his luggage in the transportation wagon. His resources, moreover, were materially diminished by the unlucky possession of a Connecticut bank-note, which, he records in his journal, "like sundry other wares from that State, turned out a counterfeit." In fact, QUITMAN, from the beginning, was no friend of the Yankees. But youth is worth a hundred bank notes, and can dispense with them on occasion. If the traveler had been transported in a coach and six across the Alleghanies, he could not have enjoyed himself more. He took it leisurely on foot, "and had some pleasant flirtations," he tells us, "with the girls on the way." On the passage, in a keel-boat down the Ohio, he met with a cheerful party, including several gentlemen, and the wife and daughter of Judge GRIFFITH, of New-Jersey. The young lady played on the flageolet, and QUITMAN fancied himself a wandering GOLDSMITH, as he accompanied her on the flute. It was a rough but amusing way of traveling. The gentlemen would provide the table with game from the land as they floated down the beautiful river. On reaching the Virginia shore the natives indulged them with a sight of a "break down," exacting as an admission fee a plentiful supply of whisky, and, be sure, the experiment was repeated on reaching "Old Kaintuck." QUITMAN was dropped at Portsmouth, though his new friends, the GRIFFITHS, invited him to proceed to the Mississippi. A correspondence, however, was kept up, and he eventually followed the advice. Meanwhile he is to gain his experiences with Col. BRUSH. He would have walked to that gentleman at Chilicothe, had not some one conveniently intrusted him with a horse to be delivered at that place. On his way, deer were so plentiful that he shot one with his pistol.

Before the month was out he was domiciliated with the Colonel, and was getting into the thick of his profession. "I here," he writes, "joined a society, composed chiefly of young lawyers, here called Gougers, of which EDWARD KING, son of the great RUFUS, of New-York, is President." He was all eye, ear and faculty, at the courts, in the law-office, in his studies, exchanging his pistols for *Cruise's Digest*, which he pronounces "a set of invaluable books." Withal, a prudent, self-denying young man, no ascetic as regards society, but avoiding all dissipations of time and money. The consequence was, money, though in small sums, crept into his pockets as knowledge, in larger measure, entered his head. In a few months he was ready to accompany a brother of the Colonel to an advanced post at Delaware, where the land-office was opened for the new region just rescued from the Indians, stretching to Lake Erie—a little purchase of about eight thousand square miles. There was work enough to do in making out papers for the thronging settlers; but the more the sales were stimulated, the faster of course the money went out of the country toward the seat of the National Government. It was a peaceful conquest, which left the land bankrupt of specie. There was abundance of meat and drink, but nothing for a lawyer to grow rich upon. The Winter of 1820-1 was, if not very severe, certainly not encouraging. Colds, chills and agues were the law of that region. The young lawyer began to reflect, as kind Mrs. GRIFFITH beckoned him to the South. So he resolved to go even to distant Natchez. This was nearly forty years ago. It is curious to read of his adventures on the way, and of his reception at and first impressions of the spot. Here are a few sentences indicative of the time and thing. To his father he writes shortly after his arrival:

"No part of the United States holds out better prospects for a young lawyer. Why did I not come here, instead of stopping in Ohio? Money is as plenty here as it is scarce there. You may have some notion of business here when I inform you that Court has been in session twenty-eight days without disposing of the criminal business; there were 120 indictments. This would indicate a deplorable state of morals; but remember, the river brings here the floating population of the whole West, and the wealth of the country entices adventurers from many lands. Many of these are not novices in crime.

In the city proper, and the surrounding country, there is genteel and well-regulated society. The religious classes are chiefly Presbyterians and Methodists—a few Episcopalians and Catholics. The planters are the prominent feature. They ride fine horses, are followed by well-dressed and very aristocratic servants, but affect great simplicity of costume themselves—straw hats and no neck-cloths in Summer, and in Winter coarse shoes and blanket overcoats. They live profusely; drink costly Port, Madeira and sherry, after the English fashion, and are exceedingly hospitable. Cotton planting is the most lucrative business that can be followed. Some of the planters net $60,000 from a single crop.

I suppose you are yet locked up in the grasp of Winter. I spent New Year's Day at 'the Forest,' the residence of the late Sir WM. DUNBAR, now owned by his son, Dr. DUNBAR. The mansion, the stately oaks, the extensive park, and the vast, undulating sweep of cultivated fields, are really magnificent. On the table we had green peas, lettuce, radishes, artichokes, new potatoes, and spinach, grown in the open air, and roses, jessamines, jonquils, and pinks in profusion. What a delightful climate! I almost think of it as the retreat for your age. The peach and plum are in full bloom, and the birds sing merrily in the honey-suckles around my bedchamber.

Dr. DUNBAR, Mrs. Gen. CLAIBORNE, and Judge TURNER have all invited me to their delightful homes, more as an inmate of their families than as a guest. Cordial hospitality is one of the characteristics of the Southern people. Their very servants catch the feeling of their owners, and anticipate one's wants. Your coffee in the morning before sunrise; little stews and sudorifics at night, and warm foot-baths, if you have a cold; bouquets of fresh flowers and mint-juleps sent to your apartment; a horse and saddle at your disposal; everything free and easy, and cheerful and cordial. It is really fascinating, and I seem to be leading a charmed life compared with my pilgrimage elsewhere."

By the side of this we may place a curious speculation or two from a distant clergyman at Philadelphia, and Col. PLATT BRUSH of the Chilicothe District:

"The Rev. Dr. MAYER, of Philadelphia, wrote: 'I have often heard Natchez described as seated on a high bluff, and, of course, likely to be as healthy as any other spot within 1,000 miles of New Orleans. Still, I would advise you to make a frequent use of LEE's anti-bilious pills, two or three a day, as a preventive against the Fall diseases of that climate. How shall I send you a dozen boxes? A pretty thick net is, I suppose, an indispensable defence against mosquitoes. How do they differ from gallinippers? How do Yankees thrive with you? I have been told that girls of decent appearance and good education are sure to be snatched up as wives in three months after their first exhibition among you. Is this really so? If it be, I should wish to disseminate the information on your warrant among some friends of mine. Rumor has it, that ministers rarely fail to marry rich wives in that country, that they fall off gradually in their devotions, and become the most rigorous task-masters and cotton-makers. This, surely, must be scandal.

Are you permanently fixed, or will you roll on? Is your ambitious eye fixed upon the mines of Mexico, or do you expect to go to the mouth of the Columbia? How does the capital of Mississippi please you as a resting-place? A resting-place only, I fear it will be, unless one of its fair sirens enchant you. Another foe, not a fair one, is to be guarded against. I suppose every body is down with high bilious fevers from July till December. Stick to your pills, and cheat the adversary.'

His old patron, PLATT BRUSH, wrote as follows: 'Give me a minute account of the country, contrasting it with ours; your own opinion as to the salubrity of various parts, and whether you can compare any particular section of it with Ohio; peculiarities of the people, law, religion and politics, wealth and splendor, and the surest and speediest mode of acquiring the same. Mr. PETTIBONE will remove to your county in the Fall, and it is very probable I may accompany him, "to spy out the nakedness of the land." Mention the time of the Fall meeting of your Superior Courts. I should like to take soundings there before I determine upon a move. I can fathom your Bar in three days. Let us hear something of your Judges. Are they deep or shallow, fast or slow? Are they fixtures for life? Much of our success depends on them. Here, you know, they are a sly set of old foxes, and very hard to head. With you, I take it, it is otherwise, and they die, if they don't resign. The practice is so profitable, your ablest men remain at the Bar, and your stupid and pompous fellows go upon the Bench. Is it not so? What about niggers? Are they really branded and cropped, and fed on salted cotton seed? Does every master keep his mulatto concubine, and his harem of darkies? Do men from the land of steady habits fall into these practices? Are your creoles white, or white and Indian, or nigger and white, or all mixed together? And are these recognized conventionally, and allowed in society, or as jurors or witnesses?'"

In answer to these interrogatories of the Colonel, QUITMAN sends this pleasing, pastoral description of negro life on a plantation owned by a lady:

"This excellent lady is not rich, merely independent; but by thrifty housewifery, and a good dairy and garden, she contrives to dispense the most liberal hospitality. Her slaves appear to be, in a manner, free, yet are obedient and polite, and the farm is well worked. With all her gayety of disposition and fondness for the young, she is truly pious, and in her own apartment every night she has family prayer with her slaves, one or more of them being often called on to sing and pray. When a minister visits the house, which happens very frequently, prayers night and morning are always said, and on these occasions the whole household and the guests assemble in the parlor: chairs are provided for the servants. They are married by a clergyman of their own color, and a sumptuous supper is always prepared. On public holidays they have dinners equal to an Ohio barbecue, and Christmas, for a week or ten days, is a protracted festival for the blacks. They are a happy, careless, unreflecting, good-natured race, who, left to themselves, would degenerate into drones or brutes, but, subjected to wholesome restraint, and stimulus, become the best and most contented of laborers. They are strongly attached to 'old massa' and 'old missus,' but their devotions to 'young massa' and 'young missus' amounts to enthusiasm. They have great family pride, and are the most arrant coxcombs and aristocrats in the world. At a wedding I witnessed here last Saturday evening, where some 150 negroes were assembled, many being invited guests, I heard a number of them addressed as governors, generals, judges, and doctors, (the titles of their masters,) and a spruce, tight-set darkey, who waits on me in town, was called 'Major Quitman.' The 'colored ladies' are invariably Miss Joneses, Miss Smiths, or some such title. They are exceedingly pompous and ceremonious, gloved and highly perfumed. The 'gentlemen' sport canes, ruffles, and jewelry, wear boots and spurs, affect crape on their hats, and carry huge cigars. The belles wear gaudy colors, 'tote' their fans with the air of Spanish señoritas, and never stir out, though black as the ace of spades, without their parasols. In short, these 'niggers' as you call them, are the happiest people I have ever seen, and some of them, in form, features, and movement, are real sultanas. So far from being fed on 'salted cotton-seed,' as we used to believe in Ohio, they are oily, sleek, bountifully fed, well clothed, well taken care of, and one hears them at all times whistling and singing cheerily at their work. They have an extraordinary facility for sleeping. A negro is a great night-walker. He will, after laboring all day in the burning sun, walk ten miles to a frolic, or to see his 'Dinah,' and be at home and at his work by daylight next morning. This would knock up a white man or an Indian. But a negro will sleep during the day—sleep at his work, sleep on the carriage box, sleep standing up; and I have often seen them sitting bareheaded in the sun on a high rail-fence, sleeping as securely as though lying in bed, never lose their equipoise, and will carry their cotton-baskets or their water-vessels, filled to the brim, poised on their heads, walking carelessly and at a rapid rate, without spilling a drop. The very weight of such burdens would crush a white man's brains into apoplexy. Compared with the ague-smitten and suffering settlers that you and I have seen in Ohio, or the sickly and starved operators we read of in factories and in mines, these Southern slaves are indeed to be envied. They are treated with great humanity and kindness. I have only heard of one or two exceptions. And the only drawback to their happiness is, that their owners, sometimes, from extravagance or other bad management, die insolvent, and then they must be sold to the highest bidder, must leave the old homestead and the old family, and pass into the hands of strangers. I have witnessed one of these scenes, and but one, though they occur often, and I never saw such profound grief as the poor creatures manifested. I am opposed, as you know, to all relief laws, but, I confess, I never hear of the sale of old family servants without wishing that there was some provision by which some of them, at least, might be retained as inalienable. It is a grave question for those interested in Slavery to determine whether some protection of this nature is not a necessary adjunct of Slavery itself."

What wonder that the writer was enamored of the South, thus suddenly dropped from a cold, as yet unproductive wilderness, into a land of warmth, of social ease and festive enjoyment? His fortunes, too, were at once provided for. A son of Mr. GRIFFITH took him into his office, and soon shared with him his productive practice. He was an eminently successful man, greatly beloved and respected; and it is worth pausing to note the qualities by which he gained love and respect. They were simply those which will secure these results in all quarters of the world, in every climate and under every flag. "Mr. GRIFFITH, who has been so kind," writes QUITMAN, "is a man of first-rate talents—a Princeton scholar—a few years older than myself, and has every quality to command respect. In the midst of the temptations which pleasure and dissipation hold out here, and with the means to enjoy them, and the temperament, too, he pursues a steady and undeviating course in the true road to professional eminence. Politics he disdains. Even the florid eloquence that tickles the multitude he holds in contempt. Hard application and severe logic, thorough preparation of his cases, and astonishing energy of will, are his characteristics." There cannot be too many such men North and South. Well will it be for Mississippi if she shall find many of them now. One such being, calm and composed, loving justice, is worth a whole Congress of Fire-eaters. The judgment of even such men, indeed, may be blinded by the idols of the cave, but they will be prompt to recognize the reason and arguments of others. We cannot conceive of so rational a being proving insensible or indifferent to the national welfare. Undoubtedly they exist as a class at the South. Let them be heard, then, at the present time. They will certainly rise to the dignity of a great national issue, and, if they have ends of their own to gain, will gain them by noble means. They will not condescend to make the mob their spokesmen, or ask from fear a boon which can be valuable only if conferred with honor. Half-a-dozen high-minded men of the stamp of Judge MARSHALL, HENRY CLAY, DANIEL WEBSTER, or SILAS WRIGHT, might, we are confident, settle in a day, to the general satisfaction of the whole country, all existing difficulties.

To return to QUITMAN. His good fortunes proceeded apace in the new land. He throve at the bar and seconded his good prospects by a timely marriage with a wealthy heiress, the daughter of an emigrant from Kentucky. Wealth brought out his personal tastes and a certain aptitude for military life in the State service. Political office followed, almost as a matter of course. He was chosen to the Legislature after stumping the county, meeting in the course of his circuit this amusing adventure:

"In 1827 Capt. QUITMAN became a candidate to represent the City of Natchez and County of Adams in the Legislature, his principal competitor being Col. ADAM L. BINGAMAN, a native of the county, and a man of talents, fortune, controlling family influence, and great personal popularity. It was necessary to canvass with energy against so formidable an opponent, and our young lawyer entered with spirit into the contest. He traversed every section of the county, and just before the election attended a large gathering at HERING's store, the extreme precinct, near the Franklin County line. He went in his usual neat dress, but soon threw off his coat, and astonished the crowd by his feats in wrestling, leaping and boxing. A foot-race was got up, a sweepstake for six, a hundred and fifty yards, and he beat the fastest. The heavy weights from HOGGATT's cotton-gin were on the ground, and he lifted more, at arm's length, than the strongest man present. His strength of arm was remarkable. By this time a fat ox—the prize of the day—was driven up, the target fixed at sixty yards, and the shooting commenced. There were several expert riflemen on the ground, among whom was the noted JOHN HAWKINS, the crack shot of the whole country round. No one would shoot against him and 'Brown Bess' (as he called his favorite rifle) without the odds. To the astonishment of the crowd, QUITMAN refused the odds and took an even chance. The contest was left to them. HAWKINS' pride was aroused, and he shot more deliberately than usual. Three times they tried their skill, and three times the veteran was beaten. He seemed thunder-struck and grief-smitten, angry and churlish. At length, however, admiration at what he considered something almost supernatural, got the better of him, and he stepped up to QUITMAN, and, taking off his hat, said, 'Sir, you have done what no other man has been able to do. The beef is yours, and JOHN HAWKINS is yours, too.' QUITMAN took his hand, praised his shooting, caressed Brown Bess, presented him the beef, and proposed a general treat. The crowd pitched in with three cheers for QUITMAN, and from that moment the contest was decided. He was chosen by a large majority. He ran altogether independent of politics, and upon his personal popularity, as he always preferred to do. He never was a partisan; he despised the arts of the politician, and had no taste for the intrigues and machinery of party."

Scenes like these are characteristic of a country not yet fully reclaimed to the uses of society. These exercises of strength belong to an early age. They are grand and Homeric, but they are not civilization. We admire them in their way; but they have a certain peril when associated with the government of a nation. The physical force may get into the courts and the legislation, where more intellectual processes are in better keeping. We think of this scene, when we look back from some of QUITMAN's Cuban schemes. These come after. He is now a young law-maker, looked to on matters relating to his profession, and presently appointed Chancellor of the State, devoted, too, we are told, to the new duties. In 1832 he was chosen a member of the State Convention for the formation of a new Constitution, and it is much to his credit that he then resolutely, though unsuccessfully, opposed the novelty of an elective judiciary, a blessing which Mississippi was the first to inflict upon the Union. His arguments on this head were sound and conservative. The courts, he maintained, were to be looked to for the protection of the rights of the minority, which would be defeated by conferring the power of appointment on the majority.

From these civil pursuits he was withdrawn to lead a company of volunteers into Texas, an illegal proceeding, as that country then belonged to Mexico, and Mexico was at peace with the United States. He conducted the affair gallantly, and when the quasi independence of the country was secured by the battle of San Jacinto returned home. The foray cost him ten thousand dollars, which he willingly paid for the glory of the adventure. Passing over a few intermediate events of his life, including a rapid bond-selling financial tour in Europe, we find him, at the first tap of the drum for volunteers, enlisted as Brigadier-General in the Mexican war. He joined General TAYLOR and rendered him the most important assistance on his side of the walls of Monterey, when that City was captured. His bravery and energy on that occasion stamped his career as a soldier. It was the foretaste of his exploits in the line of General SCOTT on the approach to Mexico, in the fiery assault of Chepultepec, and his invincible onward movement to the Belen Gate. Worn and begrimed, with his wounded heroes, he was the first to enter the City of Mexico and hoist the American flag—the flag of the Union—remember it, ye sons of Mississippi, the next morning, of the capitulation.

Bravery like this was a thing, according to the custom of the country, to be rewarded with high civil honors. The victorious General was talked of for the Vice-Presidency; he was actually elected Governor of Mississippi. Before his term was completed he was arraigned for trial in a United States Court at New-Orleans, for complicity in an invasion of Cuba by Gen. LOPEZ, and resigned his office to meet the requisition. It was altogether an extraordinary proceeding. A Governor of a State stepping from his high pride of place to answer an alleged violation of the neutrality laws of his country. Yet there is something grand in the spectacle—a voluntary act of obedience to the national authority worthy the highest commendation. There were honor and virtue in that act, and let QUITMAN be credited with it. He was greater in his obedience than he could have been in the most defiant revolt. The acquittal of Gen. HENDERSON, the first to be put on trial, spared him further prosecution. A *nolle prosequi* was entered, and the affair ended. This took place in 1851, shortly after a correspondence with the Governor of South Carolina advocating secession as a cure of the grievance of the passage of the California bill and the compromises of HENRY CLAY. In this correspondence the doctrine of secession is stated most broadly. Then, as now, but little was thought of what the condition of the seceding States would be after the act, nor do any definite grievances appear to be alleged. Submission will constitute the Southern States, writes Gov. SEABROOK, mere dependencies of a great central head. In other words, the Government of the whole country of right belonged to the South, and it was a cause of rebellion that any other portion should rule, however constitutionally, in turn. No harm was alleged, but power was slipping away. The South Carolina Governor is ardent for secession, but would prefer Mississippi to begin the measure. He is particularly anxious that his State should not appear "anxious to occupy a position in the van. Whether true or false," he writes, "the belief here, at Columbia, is, I may say, universal, that the great cause would receive perhaps a fatal blow should this State attempt to take the lead." Gov. QUITMAN convened the Legislature of his State, and urged upon it measures leading to secession. Of Slavery, he said, "if left to the tender mercies of the Federal Government its fate is doomed. *With the prejudices of the age against it, it requires for its kind development a fostering government over it. It could scarcely subsist without such protection.*" This is something more than the oft-repeated "Let us alone" cry. It is very candid and significant. A Mississippi Secessionist Governor asks not for forbearance or inactivity; he is content with nothing less than active partisanship. Is this reasonable? Is it just? It is startling in this correspondence to find the ugly word "secede," so freely bandied about ten years ago. The State of Mississippi was not then, at any rate, ready for the measure, and at an election for Governor shortly after, preferred FOOTE to his rival QUITMAN, on the score of the former's respect for the Union.

It is not necessary here to pursue the bold line of argument and assertion, unhappily grown too familiar to the public, with which Gen. QUITMAN maintained his views as a Secessionist. The apprehended evils of the compromise measures, if they were really apprehended, did not arrive, and secession for the time was laid to reappear, we trust for its final extinction, the present season. Nor will we seek to penetrate the dark cloud which still conceals the plans of Southern fillibusters on the island of Cuba. Mr. CLAIBORNE tells us that the time has not come for the full revelation of the subject. We are content to wait. Sufficient for the day is that history. Let it be postponed for another generation of readers. Practical secession is surely enough for our time. That curiosity may not entirely languish, however, our author furnishes us with this enigmatical note: "Had the war in the Crimea continued, and had Spain sent a contingent to the Allies, as was anticipated, Russia, in all probability, would have furnished means for the invasion of Cuba. The want of money, at a critical juncture, on the part of the friends of Cuba, was the sole obstacle to her liberation." Ah! that fatal "want of money at a critical juncture," the history of how many schemes and secessions laid to rest with their unquiet abettors! Is there not humor, a slight touch of sarcasm, perhaps prophecy, in the fatal admission?

After this, in 1855, QUITMAN was in Congress, and in the following year had the highest number of votes on the first ballot, in the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, for the Vice Presidency. He was again elected to the House of Representatives, but declining health interrupted his labors. He sank into a lethargy, was carried home from Washington, and died at Natchez in July, 1858.

It is, upon the whole, a remarkable life, and hereafter will be recalled as one peculiarly representative of our era. The story is, in the main, well narrated by Mr. CLAIBORNE, a gentleman of Mississippi, of an honored family, who has the best means of being acquainted with his hero and his various relations, social and political. His style is easy and animated, and the book is eminently readable. It has, however, one very serious blemish:—it is pervaded by a spirit of Pro-Slavery prejudice and partisanship, which has led the author not only to express very strongly and dogmatically his opinions on the subject, which would be quite excusable,—but to fall into some very serious mistakes as to matters of fact. Without going into detail, we will mention one instance. In a political speech some months since, Mr. CARL SCHURZ, of Wisconsin, while assailing some political position of Senator DOUGLAS, gave in a strong paragraph his version of what the Declaration of Independence would become if Mr. DOUGLAS' principles were correct. Some unscrupulous party opponent copied the paragraph without the explanation or connection,—and sent it forth as Mr. SCHURZ's opinion of the Declaration of Independence. The paltry forgery has been exposed over and over again; yet Mr. CLAIBORNE copies it into his book as a genuine expression of Mr. SCHURZ's political sentiments, and holds up his hands in holy horror at the utterance of such doctrines!

Mr. CLAIBORNE never mentions the Republican Party without affixing the epithet *Black*. Whatever he may think of this as a trick of partisanship, he ought not to stoop to it in a literary work of so much pretension as this biography.

MILMAN'S HISTORY OF LATIN CHRISTIANITY. In Eight Volumes. SHELDON & Co. Vols. II and III.

The second and third volumes of this great historical epic, embrace a series of events of almost unsurpassed interest. They cover the period extending from the close of the sixth to the close of the eleventh century, a period which witnessed some of the chief internal and outward revolutions in the history of the Papacy—a period which commenced with the Pontificate of GREGORY the Great, (I.,) under whom the Roman See began to exercise a virtual temporal sovereignty, and including that of the Great GREGORY, (VII.,) or HILDEBRAND, under whom it consolidated its spiritual power. The several scenes, as they pass before us, are each of absorbing interest. The rise and spread of Western monasticism, with the life of the founder of that Benedictine order to whose learned labors both sacred and secular literature is so largely indebted—the rise of that gigantic system of fanaticism and imposture which, bursting forth from the Arabian deserts, carried the religion of ISLAM from the banks of the Euphrates to the banks of the Guadalquiver, wresting some of the fairest portions of the earth from the dominion of Christianity—the reconversion of Britain to the faith which had been trampled out by the idolatrous hordes of Saxon invaders—the iconoclastic contests which issued in the final sundering of the Western Church from its connection with the Eastern Empire—the splendid reign of CHARLEMAGNE—the humiliation of the Papacy and its subjugation to the Princes of Germany—and finally, the accession of HILDEBRAND, and the energetic acts by which he broke the yoke of German power, reformed the abuses of the Church, and asserted and made good its supremacy over the mightiest secular Potentates. These are some of the topics which in these volumes are treated with a fullness of knowledge and a breadth, though not always accuracy or elegance of style, characteristic of their eminent author. At the present day, when the foundations of the Papacy seem to be giving way; when questions of vital interest are clustering about the destiny of the See of Rome, the history of its varying fortunes in the past, of the successive steps by which it built up the colossal structure of its power—a survey of the principles on which its wide and enduring sway has rested, must, to every thoughtful mind, be invested with tenfold interest. We commend, therefore, with emphasis to the reading public, this elegant edition of one of the great historical works of our times—a work which unites English soundness of judgment with continental depth of research and fullness of learning, and which under the guidance of a Christian scholar, conducts us through both the political and moral history of Mediæval Europe.

FOLK-SONGS. CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-street, New-York.

This work, though published as a gift-book for the holidays, deserves rather to be classed with those costly superb English works that possess a permanent value. Since it has been the fashion to get up illustrated works as gift books, those issued by our best houses can all be described by the stereotyped phraseology, "finely printed, beautifully and expensively illustrated, and superbly bound." All this applies to the *Folk-Songs*—but the work has other merits which entitle it to public favor. In the first place, it is printed on the finest tinted paper, on HOUGHTON's celebrated Press at Riverside. Besides this rather mechanical recommendation, we can say that the selections of poems has been made with excellent taste, and the illustrations designed and executed in true artistic style. It could hardly be otherwise when such artists as CHURCH lend their pencils to the embellishment of the work. To many the most interesting feature will be the *fac similes* of fifteen different poems, by as many different authors. TENNYSON, LEIGH HUNT, BROWNING, HOGG, LONGFELLOW, BRYANT and others furnish the original manuscripts of which lithographs have been made. Thus we see the "Song of the Shirt," and "Home, Sweet Home," as it were, in their original garb, by which we always imagine we get some insight of the writer himself. The work reflects credit on the enterprise of the house whose imprint it bears, and will undoubtedly be sought for by those who wish both a valuable and beautiful gift book.

GOSSIP ABOUT NEW BOOKS.

Now that the excitement attending holiday-sales and Christmas gift-books is over, the publishing trade shows its sympathy with the disturbed state of politics and the money market by the absence of new announcements and a general tendency to hold back books, already far advanced, until a more favorable time. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to know that the large enterprises commenced before the prevailing depression—as the fine library editions of *Lord Bacon's Works*, *Macaulay*, *Milman's Latin Christianity*, *Hallam's Works*, APPLETON's *New American Cyclopædia*, LITTLE & BROWN's *British Poets*, &c., &c., are all meeting with fair and liberal support—a fact that proves the general development of a taste for books of a superior class, and that only a glimpse of sunshine is needed to encourage our publishing houses to follow up these with many similar undertakings, of which the plans are now in consideration.

Messrs. TICKNOR & Co., of Boston, form an exception to the general quietude—they publish this week two of the choicest books of the present London season. Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON's *Personal History and Character of Lord Bacon*, an able and vigorous plea for the reversal of the poet's well known epigrammatic verdict against the "great Chancellor of human nature," and *Autobiography of Dr. Alexander Carlyle of Inveresk*, a work abounding in novel anecdote respecting the literary and political celebrities of the last century, written with a spirit and vivacity quite extraordinary, considering that it was commenced (in 1800) when the author was in his 81st year. The complete edition of THEODORE PARKER's works, preparing by the same house, will shortly be commenced by the publication of a posthumous volume on *Historic Americans*. They will also issue, in the Spring, a new work by Mr. HENRY JAMES, the *Crisis in Philosophy*, on which the author has been engaged since his return from Europe.

Messrs. SMITH & ELDER, the London publishers of Mr. EMERSON's new book, *The Conduct of Life*, have adopted rather a novel plan for its circulation, issuing simultaneously two editions, one at 6s. sterling, "a library edition," the other at 1s. This providing so obviously for a popular demand is a new feature, and one that deserves to be followed—though it is possible it may arise from some doubt as to the validity of the copyright, and so be done to prostrate a piratical reprinter with his own weapons.

Mr. J. A. FRONDE, the eminent historian of HENRY VIII, and his successors, will be the new editor of *Frazer's Magazine*, in place of Mr. J. W. PARKER, Jr., recently deceased. The retention of a merely personal name, like that of this magazine, which has long lost all meaning, since the death of the projector, Mr. FRASER, is a good instance of English *adhesiveness*. Its proprietors and its principles have been repeatedly changed since it was started on the highest old-fashioned tory principles—yet, even now, when in new hands, it has become the organ of the recent "positivist" school of BUCKLE, J. STUART MILL, FRONDE, G. H. LEWES, &c., it still flourishes in its original drab cover, under the name of the defunct publisher.

Messrs. JACKSON & SIMPSON, the literary auctioneers, have just issued a catalogue of great interest to American book collectors. It comprises books relating to the history and literature of America, the property of the well-known Bibliographer, HENRY STEVENS, Esq., forming the unsold portion of a choice collection described by him in his rare and precious little volumes, which he called *American Nuggets*. The sale commences in London, on Jan. 23. The portion of the catalogue already received in New-York extends to the letter K, including 1,205 lots, or about one-half of the entire sale. One of the rarest articles is unquestionably lot No. 882—*Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain*, a unique copy of the long-lost work of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, written and printed by himself when working in London, and of which Mr. SPARKS (his editor) says: "No copy of this tract is now known to be in existence." From the freedom of its opinions it was known as the "wicked tract" of Dr. FRANKLIN, and at a later period of his life he burnt all the copies but one, "conceiving it might have an ill tendency," so that it has never been reprinted in any edition of his works, and is one of the veritable "curiosities of literature."

Professor KINGSLEY's able and eloquent lecture, introductory to his course of Modern History delivered at Cambridge University, on his inauguration to that chair, is just published under the title: *The Limits of Exact Science as applied to History*. It is an earnest plea for the exercise of human energies, and the freedom of the human rule in working out the divine purpose in history, as opposed to the theories of a fatalistic and irresistible progress.

A curious case of litigation, belonging properly to a past generation, and relating to a literary question, has just been decided in Edinburgh. It referred to a claim by Sir DAVID BREWSTER against the executors of Mr. BLACKWOOD, the publisher, for sixty copies of the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, to be at his disposal as editor of this work. The book in question, though famous in its day, is now so completely obsolete as to be seldom seen, and the agreement on which the claim was founded dated from 1808. The verdict, on technical grounds, was against Sir D. BREWSTER, who must be one of the oldest of living authors.

The statistics of the French book trade for 1859 are just published. They show a considerable increase upon the year 1858, and prove that the value of new books exported from France during the last year was nearly three millions of dollars, or two-thirds more than the English export of books during the same period. Belgium, which serves as *entrepôt* or emporium for the supply of the North and East of Europe with French books, is highest on the list of importing countries, and England second. This preponderance, in spite of the great colonial territories of England, is a striking exemplification of the currency of the French language and literature among the educated classes of all countries.

Messrs. LONGMANS & Co. have in press a historical work of high character, by Mr. THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, Clerk of the House of Commons,—*Constitutional History of England, since the Accession of George III.*, (1760—1860.) Mr. HALLAM's classic work ceases at the period where Mr. MAY commences his labors, and the hundred years that he has for his theme form a period second to none in importance. The author is already favorably known by his works on Parliamentary procedure and precedent.

One of the most important accessions recently made to the knowledge of this continent has just appeared in England, in the *Narrative of the Canadian Red River Exploring Expedition of* 1857, *and the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expeditions of* 1858, written and published by the leader in charge of the two expeditions, Dr. HENRY YOULE HIND, Professor of Chemistry and Geology, Trinity College, Toronto. The country traversed by these expeditions, lying northwest between the Canadian frontier and the Rocky Mountains, was almost wholly untrodden and perfectly new ground to the scientific observers, with whom the exploring corps was well supplied. The geology, botany, zoology and ethnology of the country were most thoroughly examined, and the results are given, with numerous illustrations, in Prof. HINDS' work. It forms two volumes, large octavo, with 104 maps, plates, geological sections, wood-cuts, &c.

SHAKESPEARE.—The never-failing theme of comment and critical "bone of contention" for Editors and annotators, receives the usual share of attention among the publications of the day. *Shakespeare, his Birthplace and Neighborhood*, by J. E. Wise, is the title of an elegant little illustrated volume, with 25 drawings of the scenery, &c., around Stratford, by W. J. Linton, issued by Messrs. Smith & Elder. Mr. George Markham Tweddle announces *Shakespeare, his Times and Cotemporaries*; and, extraordinary as it seems, there are no less than three expurgated editions of the great Bard now in progress in England. *Bowdler's Family Shakespeare* is republishing in various forms by Messrs. Longman and Messrs. R. Griffin & Co, who have actually been quarreling about the right of ownership in this relic of the dark ages, and Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh, (who might be supposed to know better,) announce a *Household Shakespeare*, prepared on the same plan of expurgation, but with more copious illustrations, literary and graphic, than its rivals.

The interest that was excited among learned men by the candidateship of Prof. Max Muller, the great Oriental philologist and Sanscrit scholar, for the vacant Sanscrit Professorship at Oxford, has proved insufficient to ensure his success, and the University has again expressed its preference for "safe" men over these of brilliant talents and acquirements, by the election of Prof. Monier Williams in his stead. This gentleman is author of a Grammar and other educational works in Sanscrit, and is, no doubt, equal to the post, though deficient in the higher scientific claims of his competitor.

There are very many histories of this world and its progress extant, authentic and valuable, yet bearing the name of no known author. The growth of this great globe, for instance, is written in chapters intelligible to every geologist—each page is properly punctuated, having mountains for exclamation points, curved vallies for interrogatories, lakes and rivers for commas, broad seas for full stops. And for geologic reference, these pages have been gathered into a huge folio volume, with illustrated text, and beautifully bound in emerald and russet, though scarcely of convenient size for library shelves. There are many histories of the world's social progress, however, whose leaves are scattered wide, and both diligence and knowledge are requisite in bringing them together. This is the work of the numismatist. In a complete collection of coins we can read the dawn, the progress and the decadence of the nation which uttered them. Viewing the subject in this light, and the numismatist's labors seem no longer idle. His curiosities become utilities. Chapters in the record of a Kingdom or a Republic are often to be read on the face of a single coin. Ink fades and parchment perishes, but medals are an enduring monument of brass, and of this the ancients were aware when they fashioned stamps and dies. The story of Romulus, Remus and the kindly wolf, might have been lost amid the mists of tradition had it not been preserved by the current coin of Rome. For the benefit of those who wish to skill themselves in numismatical lore, the Harpers publish *Coins, Medals and Seals*, containing copious illustrations and ample histories of all valuable coins. The book is edited by W. C. Prime, the well-known author of several interesting volumes of Oriental travel.

We are always very cautious in pronouncing upon poetry. In the first place it is not very easy to tell where poetry ends and insanity begins. The line of demarcation between the two is neither very broadly drawn nor very definitely staked out. The frenzied utterances of many a crazed brain would puzzle an admirer of Ossian. Nor is it by any means easy to distinguish at all times between poetry and prose. A book lies before us entitled *Kormak*, an Icelandic romance of the twelfth century, in six cantos, published by Walker, Wise & Co. of Boston, and we scarcely know what to call it. Each line begins with capitals, but this may be an indiscretion of the printer rather than of the author. Opening the book our eyes fall upon the statement that some one "Pitched on a spot where he might build his house, and took possession of the lands around, somewhat regardless of the prior claims of those first settlers, who supposed that they had better rights than the last comer had." Now this may be very respectable prose, yet it does not fall on our ear like poetry. Something seems to be wanting. It has been averred that the spirit of Byron's poetry was gin, possibly it is in gin that our author's verses are deficient. If so, though under no other provocation would we put the cup to a neighbor's lips, we must, in this instance, beg of him, before another effort, to "take a little" for his reader's sake.

"By the author of *John Halifax*" is a very good advertisement for a book. The quiet, thoughtful Miss Mulock took possession of the public ear by that production, and never since has she relinquished the key to that citadel. *The Ogilvies* is a "household word" with readers, and all are quite as familiar with *Agatha's Husband* as was Agatha herself. *Studies from Life* is the last reprint from Miss Mulock's pen with which the Harpers favor her many admirers on this side the water. In the volume before us we have bubbles, so to speak, from the authoress's heart; short essays on familiar subjects. A poet of some repute speaks of finding "sermons in stones, and books in running brooks;" it is now pretty generally conceded that the illustrious bard wrote it, "Sermons in books, and stones in running brooks," but that blundering printers effected a transposition of words. Miss Mulock, however, seems to think that the received reading of the text is the proper one, inasmuch as in the opening discourse of her present volume she sermonizes upon "Old Stones." A healthy tone pervades these homilies, which is worthy all commendation. Factitious sentiment finds no favor with our authoress. She very justly concludes that there are quite enough real woes in the world to obviate all necessity for fostering imaginary ones. We venture to assert that *Werter* and his sorrows find no sympathizer in her, and that if called to investigate the motives which prompted a suicide she would name indigestion at once, without once thinking of disappointed affection. The common sense element of her character—a good but most uncommon thing in woman—is apparent in every page of the book. So much has been written, and mainly by professed authors, relative to the hard fate and poor pay of struggling genius, that it is really quite refreshing to meet with one of the fraternity who vigorously repudiates any such idea. "Any writer of genius, nay, even of available talent," says Miss Mulock, "will always be able, sooner or later, to earn a livelihood by the pen." And she says truly. Literature is a profession. Its adoption is compulsory upon none. It is at a man's own option to guide the pen or the plow; he can pursue whichever vocation commends itself as most pleasant and profitable. In either event, if he find no market for the produce of his mind or his meadow, it is simply because he has raised nothing worth selling, and not because people are indisposed to buy. If a person on entering the field of literature makes money his guerdon, and is inclined to measure his success by the length of his banker's account, he will find it necessary to somewhat clip the wings of his Pegasus and harness the creature occasionally to a dray, but the degradation is not enforced. He can pasture his Pegasus on Parnassus for a season, and devote himself in the meanwhile to some useful mechanical art. He who fails in making verses may achieve an eminent success in making shoes. Miss Mulock's remarks on the pains, pleasures and penalties of authorship, are capital. Some benevolent publisher should print the essay containing them in gold, and send gratuitous copies to every one who ever has or who ever intends to write.

Ticknor & Fields reprint *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*, by E. B. Ramsey, of Edinburgh. Few people share Dr. Johnson's detestation of the Land o' Cakes; aside from the historical interest which invests Scotland, a peculiar interest centres around her as having given birth to some of the most illustrious names that figure in the world's annals. A very readable volume of anecdotal reminiscences the Dean of Edinburgh has given us.

THE NEGRO PLOT IN ALABAMA.

Trial and Execution of Sixteen Negroes by a Committee at Pine Level.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Pine Level, Ala., Dec. 28, 1860.

The object of this correspondence is to give the public a condensed statement of the facts connected with the contemplated insurrection which appears to have been set for 24th December inst, at night.

There have been various conflicting statements circulating through the county, many of which misrepresent the facts, as to what has been done here, and the character of the parties officiating therein.

Our investigation commenced on or about the 13th inst., and by the 15th, we had taken up and examined from forty to sixty negroes in this immediate vicinity, and found, beyond question or possibility of doubt, that there was a deep-laid scheme for an insurrection to take place on "Christmas Eve night" and that, by almost universal consultation, they were prepared for a remarkable concert of action. There being a large number of the citizens present, we resolved ourselves into a Committee of the whole, and the meeting was called to order by James B. Hooten, Chairman, whereupon it was agreed, that all who were proven to be leaders and inciters in this plot, should suffer the penalty of death; those less culpable to be chastised according to the extent of their guilt.

The evidence making it unquestionably clear that a number of parties then in custody were guilty of what had been defined as a capital offence, a vote of the body was taken touching the case of one Andrew Hagen, a free person of mixed blood, which resulted in consigning him to the tomb by way of the hangman's rope. The vote was then taken touching the case of Simon, a slave, the property of Willis Briggs, deceased, with the same result. The popular vote of this meeting was also called for touching other slaves then in custody, but conflicting opinions and interest caused a division, and further action was postponed until Monday, the 17th inst. On Monday, at an early hour, there were several hundred persons from all portions of the surrounding country present. The meeting was called to order by Hale Talbot, Chairman, and H. W. Clark, Acting Secretary. It was agreed to appoint a Committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. Geo. W. Baskins, James Crow, G. W. Hosier, C. R. Barnett, L. Evans, and H. W. Clark, were appointed said Committee. This Committee offered a preamble and resolutions, proposing the names of sixty reliable and considerate citizens, as a General Committee or jury of the county for the time, with the following resolutions, viz.: That they be appointed a Committee, or jury of the county, to take into consideration all cases of charges against either white or black, as being concerned in this contemplated insurrection, and that eighteen of those be selected, viz.:

Hale Talbot, Chairman,	E. P. Johnson,
W. J. Barnett,	Samuel Gillum,
Shepherd Guice,	Archibald McNeil,
Calvin Streus,	Dr. W. L. Hagood,
Robert Carter,	A. C. McDonald,
D. F. Wright,	John L. Bunch,
William B. Blackburn,	William Patton,
Robert J. Brooks,	A. W. Townsend,
E. W. Rayleigh,	Luke Nobles.

to sit at this time as a Select Committee or Jury, to investigate the charges and dispose of all cases now on hand, both whites and blacks; and after investigation and rendition of verdict, we, the people composing this meeting, do agree to execute the same; and any vacancy, occasioned by or from any cause whatsoever, shall be filled by the Chairman out of this general Committee of sixty.

Resolved, That all the written testimony which has been taken, be laid before this Committee, and that any further parole testimony deemed important shall be deposited before them.

Resolved, further, That any parties implicated, shall be brought before, and delivered to this Committee upon their requisition, and that twelve of the eighteen shall concur in any verdict for capital punishment.

These resolutions were adopted, and the Committee organized at once for business. Archibald McNeill, A. W. Townsend and Jno. L. Burch not being present, these vacancies were supplied by the Chairman appointing to fill the same, Geo. Q. Mooney, A. L. Basnett and J. F. Goodyer.

The case of William Rollo being called, there was a careful examination of the testimony deposed against him, from which it appeared that he had been in consultation with nine different negroes, (four of them leaders, who have since been executed as such,) whom he had been inciting to a servile insurrection, their testimony showing that his interviews with them were frequent, and that his promises of assistance and various encouraging propositions were freely made. As the testimony of one of the leaders, viz. Simon, may show. Simon, a negro man, the property of the estate of Willis Briggs, deceased, testifies that he had talked with Wm. Rollo, in Rollo's house, on the subject of the negroes rising—that he had known Rollo to talk with other negroes on the same subject—says that Rollo discussed the subject one Sunday, when he (Rollo) and Allen Fraser's Jerry and John Joyce's Lewis, were in the woods gambling, (Simon looking on,) and that William Rollo promised to get ammunition for them—told him (Simon) to get all the help he could, and on Christmas Eve night he would give them a signal to commence operations by bursting a pine tree down on Greenbriar. Rollo's plan was for them to kill their own masters, at the time the signal was taken, and then to meet him on Greenbriar, and they were then to start in a body, and kill as they advanced. Pine Level was first to be cleared up, which Rollo said would not be a breakfast. From Pine Level, they were to go to Montgomery, by which time they would have enough negroes to take that place, where they could get plenty of arms. They were to kill as they went from Pine Level to Montgomery, and all the negroes were to join. All that refused to do so were to be slayed. All the money was to be saved, Rollo was to open a store in Montgomery, and the negroes were to trade with him. The land, mules, and money were to be divided. Some were to be farmers. These were to have one mule, and others to be wagoners with good teams. All were to have $500 a piece.

Eight others, from personal interviews with said Rollo, corroborate the important facts stated by Simon.

The Examining Committee state that there have been but few other negroes examined, who do not say that Wm. Rollo was encouraging them by promises of assistance,—so they had learned from their fellows.

It was known to the Committee that said Rollo had been detected trading with negroes, (negroes deeply implicated in this insurrection,) and that he was indicted therefor with proof probably to convict—that he was regarded as a suspicious character by many of his acquaintances—all of which considered, together with the remarkable corroborations of the testimony deposed by nine negroes, all being examined under rule, and without the possibility of knowing what each other were testifying to, it became clear that Rollo was guilty of inciting the negroes to insurrection—one in which they had pledged themselves to kill all the white people who owned or had anything to do with the management of slaves; also, all white men and negroes who refused to assist them;—also, the old and ugly women, and the children, reserving and preserving *the young and handsome* white women, *for their wives!!* The slain were to be denied even a burial, but be cast out as "food for buzzards."

After a careful examination of all the testimony against Wm. Rollo, the Committee, (several of whom had been present at the examination of the negroes deposing against him,) pronounced him guilty of inciting slaves to insurrection, and condemned him to death by hanging by the neck.

John Rollo, brother to William Rollo, was also charged with complicity in the plot of insurrection, but his guilt not being so fully established, the Committee determined to release him on condition of his immediately leaving the State. When brought before the Committee, and the result of their deliberations in his case was made known to him, he appeared much relieved—expressed himself grateful to the Committee for their clemency, and repeatedly said, "Gentlemen, I am done keeping bad company—this will make a man of me"—(meaning the caution.)

Four other negroes having been clearly proved to the Committee to be leaders and active instigators in the plot, were also condemned to hang with Wm. Rollo on the following day, 18th inst., and they were executed in accordance with the decision of the Committee.

It may not be amiss to state here, that during the night previous to Rollo's execution, he proposed at one time to the guards, who had him in custody, that "if any one will question me (Rollo,) I will tell all I know in relation to the whole matter." No questions were propounded, to him, however, till some time after this offer on his part, when Mr. Thomas Orme, learning that he had made such a proposition, went in, and requested him to tell all he knew about the matter. Rollo replied, "What I know, I will die with it in me." Rollo's wife also consoled him during the night by saying to him that he "should have a decent burial, but that his murderers, those who were hanging him, would be slain in two or three weeks, and thrown out to the buzzards."

These declarations, although they occurred after the conviction of Rollo, and were not before the Committee when sitting on his case, increase the evidence of his connection with the terrible plot.

It is much to be regretted that any one should be found sympathizing with and endeavoring to shield from the just vengeance of an enraged people the guilty creature that has evidently plotted—cooly and deliberately plotted—the destruction of a whole community of his own race by the hands of the fiendish negro assassin; and yet such there are, even in our midst.

It will be proper to state, that although this Committee (of 18) was not directed to review the action of the meeting on Saturday previous, the 15th, by which Hagin and the boy Simon were sentenced and hanged, yet all the written files of testimony being laid before them, they necessarily reviewed the testimony, and think proper to state that, however much they regret the necessity of action, they are unable to censure that meeting.

It is but due to Messrs J. B. Parker and W. J. Bobbitt, dealers in liquors at this place, to state that, at the request of the Committee, they closed their doors and suspended business during both days, (17th and 18th,) until the business of each day was disposed of.

In this and adjoining communities, from 150 to 200 negroes have been more or less deeply implicated in this plot.

H. W. CLARK,	H. C. HOOTEN,
LUKE NOBLES,	J. P. CLARK,
A. C. McDONALD,	Reporting Committee.

☞ City papers please copy.

The New-Jersey State Senator, Mr. Norcross, who was elected as a Republican, but gave the organization of the body of which he is a member to the Democrats, finds his position at the present moment rather disagreeable. He has been burned in effigy once or twice at Trenton, and the Republican papers denounce him without restraint.

At a theatre in New-Orleans, a few evenings since, the "Marseillaise" was heartily applauded by the audience, and "Hail Columbia" was drowned in hisses.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Trial of the Alleged Robbers at Bridgeport, Conn.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

THIRD DAY.

Bridgeport, Conn., Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

The testimony given in this case yesterday by the accomplice Kinney, one would naturally suppose would tend to bring the trial to a speedy close, but such does not appear to be the present prospect. Conscious of the weakness inherent in the very nature of such evidence, and anticipating from the defence a thorough impeachment and breaking down of the character of the witness, the prosecution are filing evidence upon evidence for the purpose of corroborating his testimony by other witnesses. In this they have succeeded thus far most admirably, for there is scarcely a point in his whole testimony, except in relation to the details of the robbery on the night of the 16th of April, that is not amply corroborated by one or more witnesses. The result of this mass of evidence, however, will be to prolong the trial in all probability to the middle of next week.

Soon after the close of my report yesterday the Court adjourned, and the cross examination of Kinney was commenced at the opening this morning. There has been no evidence as yet directly connecting Samuel W. Roberts with the robbery, and the general opinion is that he will escape, even if all the others are convicted. The following is the evidence taken up to four o'clock this afternoon, most of which, as will be seen, is corroboratory of that already published:

L. A. Kinney, recalled—Cross-examined by Mr. Smith.—I was arrested about the 1st November at One Hundred and Tenth street and Sixth-avenue, New-York, by a man said to be Mr. Bangs and Capt. Walling; I was taken to the Fifth-avenue Hotel; remained there from one to two weeks; while there I was kept in a room with Mr. Bangs, Mr. Allen, and some man connected the Express Company; Mr. Lewis, Mr. Clark, and others connected with the Express Company called on me while there; was not permitted during that time to have intercourse with any one except in presence of one of my keepers; was taken from there to Kings County jail and kept in a cell; stayed there one day and night, and was then taken back to the Fifth avenue Hotel; remained there about one week; before going to Kings County jail I was assured by Mr. Spooner and others that if I would tell all I knew I should be released from all prosecution; I told them, when first arrested, that I knew nothing about it; they said if I didn't tell I would suffer the same as the rest of them; Mr. Allen said that Stebbins had offered to tell all about it; they gave me to understand that Stebbins wanted to confess and turn State's evidence, but that they preferred to let me off rather than him; I still told them I knew nothing about it; I made the confession between the 5th and 20th of November; my confession was written out by Mr. Gates, a man employed in the office of Mr. Seward; it was taken down in short-hand; I did not read it after it was written out; saw no one while I was in custody except my brother-in-law and my wife; before I made my confession I had seen in the papers the arrest of the other parties; when arrested I was keeping a stable; previous to January, 1860, I had been in the employ of the American Express and other Express Companies, for several years; was acquainted with all the Express men; had been out riding with Andrew Roberts twice before going with him to Stamford on the business connected with the robbery; I did not see the safe after it was thrown off the cars; did not see it when I threw it off, but felt it; I know a man named Henry Hankey; have seen him and conversed with him since my arrest; he keeps a saloon in the Bowery; did not tell Hankey in that conversation that I should be compelled to swear against the prisoners in order to save myself; told him there was enough against me to convict me; did not tell him I was going to confess; did not tell him that I had got confess immediately, or they would take the confession of Stebbins; told him that Mrs. Roberts had told Mr. Calvert, at the Metropolitan Hotel, who told my wife, that Stebbins wanted to confess, but they would not let him.

Direct examination resumed by Mr. Seward—Mr. Hawkey was a bartender; don't recollect that you (Seward) told me when I was arrested that I had a right to employ counsel; you might have done so; Stebbins once told me he had loaned $500 or $800 to a man in Boston engaged in the flour business; this was about the time I went to Maine.

Cross-examination resumed—Andrew Roberts told me that McIntyre (President of Alfred Bank,) dare not swear against him, for "he had him foul;" he also said that McIntyre told him that it would not be safe for him to be seen riding in the car with me.

Geo. H. Bangs, the Chicago Detective, recalled—direct examination, G. M. Seward—I went with Kinney, yourself, Mr. Spooner and Mr. Pinkerton, after Kinney's arrest, to the field where the safe was thrown off, and there found a broken tea cup and fragments of a champagne bottle. [Articles produced and identified by witness. A green box in the form of a safe, and said to have been made to put in the place of the safe after it was thrown off, but which for some reason was not used, was here produced, and identified by the witness as the same box which he found in Roberts' house, No. 41 King-street, after the arrest of the parties. Witness also identified a tea-cup taken from Roberts' house, which corresponded with the broken one found in the field.]

C. B. McDougal sworn—Am Police Officer in New-York; know the prisoners Roberts; went to their house to serve a search warrant, on the 30th of October last; saw there the box identified by previous witness; it was in a small room, like a bath-room, in the rear part of the house; the box was taken to the police head-quarters.

The prosecution here proposed to prove that certain bank bills in the box (said to be counterfeit) were in the box at the time it was found in Roberts' house.

Mr. Smith objected. The defendants were now on trial for a certain offence, and were not here to answer any other charge, express or implied; as to the identity of the box, he would admit it, but objected to its contents being shown to the jury.

Mr. Seward said if they admitted the identity, he was satisfied, for that was all he wished to prove.

Geo. F. Bailey, of South Norwalk, testified that Andrew Roberts came to his saloon June last, about two P. M.; he said he was looking for board; asked me what I would charge per week; told him $4 50; said that was not enough for the style of board he wanted; that he wanted different dishes each day; finally made bargain with him at $1 per day, and he said he would come; he came again between the 15th and 20th of August, accompanied by Kinney; said he had walked from Westport to see me, and he thought I ought to treat; I treated; nothing was said about board when he came the second time; he left on the next train for New York; he told me while there that he had been clamming.

Cross-examined—They stayed in my house all the time they were there; while there he opened some clams he brought with him; there is a clamming ground near my house.

Elijah Woodward the messenger of Adams' Express was recalled and testified that the green box alluded to above, was about the same size as the one thrown out of the car.

Chas. E. Bosworth, of Boston, testified that on the 29th of September last Stebbins loaned him $500 in gold for which he gave a note.

Mr. McIntyre re-called, and stated that it was on the 20th of September last that he saw Baker *alias* Kinney at Alfred, instead of the 19th as he testified yesterday.

Cross-examined—Q. "Did you ever have any transactions of an improper character with Andrew Roberts?" (Objected to and objection sustained.) I was aware of the fact that I could not be compelled to come here as a witness; I came voluntarily.

By consent of counsel Mr. McIntyre was allowed to state that he never had any improper transactions with Roberts and that he had had no conversation with him in relation to this robbery.

Chas. S. Crain, of Bridgeport, testified to seeing Kinney at the York House, in this town, on the 9th of April last; he was introduced to him by Dr. Brown, as a dealer in horses from New-York; in pursuance of an arrangement I met him three times afterwards; the last time, (24th of April,) Andrew Roberts came with him; (identified Andrew.)

Cross-examined—I went to the prison with Mr. Spooner to identify Roberts; he did not tell me what cell he was in before I saw him; was introduced to him by Mr. Spooner, after I had designated the cell he was in.

J. C. Kellogg sworn—Know a man named Kinney; first saw him at my place in Norwalk, about the first of July last, in company with that man over there, (Andrew Roberts;) was introduced to both of them; they came there in a light top wagon with two horses—one gray and the other black; they arrived about breakfast time; while there Kinney left his business card, (produced and identified;) afterwards identified Roberts at the prison in Bridgeport.

Alfred Millspaugh was called and corroborated the previous witness as to the presence of Kinney and Roberts at Norwalk in July; their ostensible business was to look after horses; they came again six or eight weeks afterwards; drove two horses—a black and a gray—stayed a few minutes, took a drink, and drove off; after the arrest of Roberst, went to the jail to identify him.

Cross-examined—Mr. Shorner told me before I went to the jail that the man who was at my house was in the jail.

Adjourned to dinner.

On reassembling *Mr. John L. Hubbell* was sworn, and testified that on the 24th of April two men, calling themselves Roberts, came to Bridgeport on the steamboat which he was clerk; their names appeared on the passenger list, but he could not identify either of the prisoners as the men; on the 9th of June two men, giving the name of Kinney, came up on the same boat.

James Sosner sworn: Was a brakeman on the Boston Express train on the 15th of April; was on the train the night the safe was thrown off; I saw a man getting off the train at the Norwalk bridge; he got off either the baggage car or smoking car; can't say who the man was.

Cross-examined—It is a common thing for people to get off there going to Norwalk.

David S. Gray sworn: Kept a hotel at Westport on 15th of April last; two men stopped at my hotel in month of June last; first saw them there in the morning; they had with them one gray and one black or brown horse; could not recognize either of the men again with certainty.

Joseph Mills, stage-driver for the last witness, testified that two men came to the hotel on the night of 15th April, about 8 o'clock in the evening; that they went off again and came back about 10 o'clock; was not able to recognize either of the men in Court.

G. B. Bradley, of Westport, testified to having seen a man, who resembled Andrew Roberts, in the field near where the safe was thrown out, apparently looking for something; that on witness going up to him he said he was hunting for a certain kind of herb, which he described, and asked witness if he knew where it could be found; this was in July.

Cross-examined—I only conversed with the man for a moment; don't remember how he was dressed; can't say whether he wore a hat or cap; the affair was not called to mind till this Fall; my attention was called to it through Mr. Spooner; can't swear that the prisoner, Andrew Roberts, is the person I saw.

Wm. Nichols, hotel keeper, of Stamford, recollected two persons coming to his house on Sunday evening in July last, stayed there all night, and left in the morning towards the East; I recognized Kinney in Court yesterday as one of the men; think that the man sitting behind Mr. Smith (Andrew Roberts) is the man who was with Kinney, but can't swear positively.

Frank Sherwood corroborated the testimony of preceding witnesses relative to the appearance of two men in the vicinity of Westport at different times during the Summer, the kind of horses they drove, their rambles about the fields, &c., &c., but could not positively identify either of the prisoners as the men he saw.

John Hayes testified to finding a large wallet, previously proved to have been in the safe, under a bridge in Westport.

James B. Bennett, sworn: Am a policeman in New-York; searched the house of Kinney, in New-York, and there found a gold watch in a bureau drawer, inclosed in a paper box (watch produced and identified by witness); also found some bills—one of which was a $50 bill on the Alfred Bank, Maine.

Policeman McDougall recalled: When I arrested Samuel W. Roberts, I took from him some bills, among which was a $50 bill of the Alfred Bank; the whole amount of the bills was about $400.

Frank Phillips, sworn—Was baggage-master on the New-Haven Road on the 16th of April last, on the seven o'clock morning train from New-Haven; noticed on that day that the side-door in the rear part of the baggage-car had been greased.

Cross-examined—It is a common thing to oil the car-doors; I have oiled the door of my car.

Henry R. Parrot, sworn—Am agent of Adams' Express Company in Bridgeport; went down to Westport in September last with four Irishmen, and dug in the fields for articles stolen from the Express; found an axe-handle and a basket.

Cross-examined—Have frequently been to the jail since the prisoners have been there; employed men to take charge of them; have never said that I would convict these prisoners at all hazards; that the interests of the Company required it, and that an example must be made of some one; never said that the Company had already spent $35,000 to convict them, and that it must be accomplished; I have said that if these men were guilty, the interests of the Company demanded that they should be convicted; I never have opened letters sent to the prisoners in jail; I have taken telegraph dispatches directed to them, and have given orders that all such dispatches must be sent to the Company, but have never opened any; I read one dispatch which was sent to our office from the telegraph-office unsealed, and after reading it sent it to the prison; subsequently I received notice from the telegraph company that no more dispatches must be intercepted, but must be sent to the persons to whom they were directed; I never prevented Mr. Samuel Roberts from seeing his wife while in jail.

Counsel for prosecution here stated that it was due to the witness to state that everything done by him had been done with the sanction of the Court.

Gustavus Fray, sworn—Reside in New-York; went there in February last to live with Mr. Kenney; saw Mr. Stebbins at Kenney's stable the fore part of October last; he came there and inquired for Mr. Kenney, and sent me up to the house after him; Mr. Kenney came down, and he and Stebbins went into a hotel together.

H. A. Howe sworn—Reside at Amherst, Mass.; know Porter Kellogg, one of the prisoners; have known him ten years; I arrested him on his farm in Amherst on the 15th of November last; when he was arrested he asked me what it was for; I told him I would tell him when I got to the house; on the way to the house we met Mr. Ely, of Chicago, who accompanied us to the house, and we searched him and found a wallet, but there was no money in it; he took off his coat and vest, and I asked him to take off his pants; he objected at first, but finally took them off, and when he did so some bills dropped on the floor, and he put his foot on them; we saw them, and on picking them up found there were $50; among them were four bills, two two's and two one's on the Langdon Bank.

Cross-examined—I arrested him on a warrant from Mr. Howe; I never returned the warrant to the magistrate; we searched him under a warrant in the hands of Mr. Ely; we also took from him $60 in other money on the Holyoke and Springfield Banks; we left $10 of this money with Kellogg's wife; we brought the remainder to Bridgeport and delivered it to Mr. Spooner. At this point, 4 o'clock, the Court took a recess.

PERSONAL.

—A very pretty domestic comedy was enacted in New-Orleans a few days since. Mr. Ward, of Cincinnati, a well to do grocer, lost his wife, and, after much searching, found her at a boarding-house in New-Orleans, where she was abiding with her paramour, a former clerk in Mr. Ward's store. While Mr. Ward was waiting for his apparently repentant wife to gather together her duds and return home with him, the couple actually succeeded in eloping a second time, calling into requisition the carriage in which the injured husband had come to the boarding-house. Very wisely he concluded to pay her little board bill, for which the clerk strangely enough neglected to provide, and left for Cincinnati a wiser and a little poorer man.

—Swindlers, whether male or female, meet with little favor in St. Louis. The latest victim of the summary punishment which this class receives there was Mme. English. She refused to refund the money out of which some patrons had been swindled at her notorious show shop, and twenty-five of the sufferers organized an attack on the establishment, clearing it out most thoroughly, and demolishing its ornaments before the police could interfere to prevent them.

An agent of the Hartford Carpet Company was guilty of a piece of carelessness a day or two since, which ought to secure his discharge. While on his way to Thompsonville he left in the cars a package of $6,000 with which he had been entrusted to pay the operators. By means of a fast horse he reached Springfield ahead of the train, and succeeded in recovering possession of the money, after having received a fright which he will not soon forget.

—The only individuals who seem to have any substantial appreciation of Gen. Jos. Lane's recent speech in the United States Senate are the students of the Shelby, (Tenn.,) Medical College. They have presented him with a gold-headed cane bearing this inscription: "Joseph Lane, the vindicator of States Rights; from the students of Shelby Medical College, Nashville, Tenn."

—Heenan and his compeers, Aaron Jones, Ned Price, &c., were in New-Oleans last week giving exhibitions. Their advent was signalized by the usual number of bar-room brawls.

—On second thought Mr. Clark has concluded not to contest Capt. Austin Myers' seat in the Assembly at Albany.

Ex-Gov. Banks has consented to sit to Mr. Hunt for a portrait, at the request of a number of prominent citizens of Massachusetts.

—The Charleston *Mercury* rejoices in the services of John Mitchel as its Paris correspondent.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 11.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	97
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90 ..	75
3,000	Virginia St. 6s...	75½
22,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	76
6,000	Missouri St. 6s...	68
5,000	do ...	68⅛
3,000	California St. 7s.	87
4,000	City 6s, '87	104
2,000	Erie 2d M. Bonds	97
1,000	Erie R. C. Bs '71	65
4,000	Erie R. C. Bs '62	65
1,000	Hudson R. 2d M..	97
7,000	Harlem 1st M. Bs.	96½
4,000	M. C. 8 per ct. 1st M. Sin F Con. Bds.	95¾
2,000	Mich. S. 1st m b.	79¼
1,000	Mich. S. 2d m. b.	51½
500	Ill. Cen R. b....	94
8	Amer. Ex. Bank...	94
5	Bank of Republic...	112
5	Canton Company...	14½
10	Penn. Coal Co.	77
25	Cumb. Coal Prf'd..	8½
10	Pacific M. S. Co....	87½
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	76¾
300	do	77
50	do.........snwk	77
100	do..	77¼
250	do.........s10	77¼
50	do.........s15	77⅛
650	do ...	77⅜
100	do.........snwk	77¼
150	do.........s10	77½
200	do ...	77½
100	do.........s10	77½
300	do.........b10	77½
400	Erie Railroad	38
50	do.........s6	38
210	do ...	38¼
150	do.........s30	36
50	do.........s30	36½
100	Hudson R. R. s10	47
200	do ...	47
14	Erie R. Ass. Stock..	37½
100	Harlem Railroad..	15¼
200	do ...	15⅜
100	Reading R. s5	39
350	do ...	39
50	Mich C. R. ...ex div.	53
150	do ...	53½
200	do.........s30	53
250	do.........opg	53
50	M. S. & N. I gtd. Stk.	34
200	do.........s30	33½
8	Mich. So. & N. In. R.	14
200	do ...	14¼
450	do ...	14½
150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	77
500	do.........s30	76
50	do ...	77½
50	do ...	77¾
100	do....b30 aft 3	77⅝
10	do ...	78
135	Gal. & Chicago R..	65
160	do.........s30	64½
100	do.........s30	65
400	do.........b10	65½
125	do ...	65¼
100	do ...	65¾
725	Cleve & Tol. R.	35
35	do ...	34¾
900	do ...	34½
100	do.........b30	34½
100	do.........s10	34¼
200	do ...	34⅜
100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R. s30	53¼
100	do.........s30	53¾
600	do ...	54
100	do ...	54½
50	do ...	54¼
100	do.........b60	54½
50	do.........b60	54¼
50	Chi. Bur. & Quincy R	68½
50	do.........s10	68¼
200	do ...	68¾
250	Mil. & Miss. R.	12
100	Del. L. & West. R..	80

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Cou	92
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75½
8,000	do ...	75
11,000	N. Y. St. 7s, '64.	105
1,000	Brooklyn C. W. L.	100½
5	Bank of Commerce.	94
5	Am. Ex. Bank	94
30	Canton Company..	15
10	Pacific Mail S. Co..	88
150	Erie Railroad	37½
200	N. Y. Cen. R. ...b15	77¼
250	do.........b30	77¾
50	do.........b10	77
650	do ...	77
200	do.........b15	77
100	do.........s15	76¾
50	Harlem Railroad...	15¾
50	Harlem R. Pref....	38
100	Reading R. s30	39
500	do.........b20	39½
100	Mich. Cen R. s30	52½
300	do ...	52¾
50	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14½
30	Panama Rail'd.	115
200	Ill. Cen. R. S. ...b30	77
100	do ...	77
210	Gal. & Chic. R.	65¼
100	do.........b60	65½
100	do.........s10	65¼
150	Clev. & Tol. R.R...	34
200	do.........s30	33¾
100	do.........b60	34½
250	Chi. & R I'd. R. ...b30	54½
50	do.........b10	54¼
160	Mil. & Miss. R.	12

Friday, Jan. 11—P. M.

The Stock Exchange manifested much strength again this forenoon, in the face of warlike dispatches from the South in the morning papers. There is considerable surprise manifested at this state of confidence by a good many members of the Stock Exchange, as well as by the outside public. The market goes up, when, on the surface of nearly all the newspaper dispatches of a political nature, the reverse would seem to be its legitimate or natural course. This anomaly is accounted for, in part, by the private assurances which a number of the leading speculators on the Exchange—and several of them heretofore inclined to sell *short*, on the calculation of a worse state of things—have received from Washington, to the effect that the Border States of the South are putting forth the most powerful efforts for the settlement of the trouble inside the Union, and that they are assured of the sympathy of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, if not of New-York. Our readers will be better able to pass upon the reasonableness of this calculation, after digesting the news which is looked for in to-morrow morning's papers, and the temper of Mr. Seward's speech, which is set down for Saturday. The acceptance by this gentleman of the Premiership of the incoming Administration attaches more than ordinary importance to his course in the Senate on the pending controversy.

The State Stocks and Railway Mortgages exhibit much steadiness of price and demand, and the speculative Share list, at the early Board, was firmer and higher than even on yesterday afternoon, and 2 ℘ cent. better than yesterday's early Board. In the afternoon there was a duller feeling over the general dealings, without much disposition, however, to press sales, and finally on the Street closed steady, about as follows:

Central........	77¾
Erie........	37¾
Missouris........	68½
Pacific........	87½
Hudson........	46
Mich. Central........	52¾
Mich. Southern........	14¼
Mich. Guaranteed........	33¾
Panama........	115
Illinois Central........	77
Galena........	65¾
Toledo........	34½
Rock Island........	54¾
Quincy........	68¾
Reading........	38¾
Harlem........	15½

The market for Money is shaping for lower rates of interest outside of Bank. There is a demand for prime short paper at the Bank rate of 7 ℘ cent, and 90 days@4 months lists are done at 8 ℘ cent., where the makers and indorsers are in first-rate credit. On demand loan the rule is 7 ℘ cent., with exceptions at 6 ℘ cent. The ease in the market, and the additional receipts and advices of Gold from England, have stiffened the rates of Exchange, and there is much firmness shown to-day for Saturday's mail, at 105½ for Bankers' bills on London, and 105@105½ for transient bank bills. Some of our standard drawers are inclined to ask 106 ℘ cent. The dispatches from the *America*, at Halifax, report $810,000, or $162,000 Sterling in Gold on that steamer, and the *Glasgow* arrived this afternoon with $400,000. The market news from England continues of the most favorable character for both the Cotton and the Grain trade. The Sub-Treasury to-day transferred by disbursements, principally on overdue Treasury Bills, about $700,000 to the Banks, reducing the balance in the New-York office to $3,013,000.

The Railway traffic for the first week of the new year opens more encouragingly than it closed in December. Nearly all the returns from the West show a handsome increase over last season, and the difference on several of the lines is such as to confirm the influence of the high prices of Grain and Flour upon the Railway movement from West to East. The Michigan Central earned, the first week of January:

1861........	$31,178 51
1860........	23,134 09
Increase........	$8,044 42

The gain upon the Rock Island road in the same time was $6,000.

The Michigan Southern road earned the same week:

1861........	$24,881
1860........	24,330
Increase........	$550

The Galena and Chicago Railroad earned the first week of January:

First week, 1861........	$25,510
First week, 1860........	12,872
Increase........	$12,638

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the first week of January were:

First week, 1861........	$19,167
First week, 1860........	16,641
Increase........	$2,526

The increase for the same week on the Illinois Central, heretofore published, is $28,894.

The following is the official notice of the Treasury Department in regard to $5,000,000 New Treasury Bills to be awarded on the 19th inst:

Treasury Department, Jan. 9, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 19th day of January inst., for the issue of such balance of five millions of dollars in Treasury notes as may then be lawfully issued in exchange for gold coin of the United States, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, or the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York or St. Louis, within five days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, and for other purposes," approved Dec. 17, 1860.

Such Treasury notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposit with those officers to the credit of the Treasury of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of such bidder or bidders as shall offer to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest on such notes, and they will carry that rate of interest from the date of such deposit.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition, and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one-fourth, one-half or three-fourths of one per centum. One per cent. upon the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the officers above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal as security for its fulfillment. If the proposal is not accepted immediate directions will be given to return such deposit. Should the proposals vary from the provisions of the act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be sealed, and inscribed on the outside "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened and awarded at this Department at 12 o'clock noon on said 19th day of January.

PHILIP F. THOMAS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The net receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad for the month of December are as follows:

1859........	$94,553 65
1860........	100,140 90
Increase........	$5,587 25

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending Jan. 10:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the Port..	$1,271,870	$1,562,383	$2,566,113
Thrown on Market....	1,181,527	1,257,761	1,016,142

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool...	793	$350,951	1,350	$421,299	72	$33,637
Mf. of Cot'n.	615	152,897	3,109	619,510	107	22,774
Mf. of Silk..	275	251,326	372	351,836	16	23,961
Mf. of Flax..	480	86,882	952	189,114	54	11,031
Miscellan's..	133	60,822	205	81,376	39	16,861
Total......	2,296	$901,878	5,988	$1,663,235	288	$114,264
		1,663,235				901,878

Total entered..$2,565,113 Total marketed...$1,016,142

We have been requested to publish the following card:

Office Lenox Fire Insurance Company,
No. 16 Wall-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The intimation in last evening's *Post*, that this Company were about going into "voluntary liquidation, and that their profits did not keep pace with their risks," is entirely unfounded in fact. For the information of our friends and dealers, I beg leave to state officially that the Company is in a sound and prosperous condition, with a surplus of twenty thousand dollars and a steadily increasing business.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

Ex-Alderman E. T. Backhouse, of Brooklyn, has been elected President of the Kings County Insurance Company.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 49 pkgs. Ashes, 2,022 bbls. Flour, 958 bushels Wheat, 3,788 bushels Oats, 5,658 bushels Malt, 1,344 pkgs. Provisions, and 823 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet, at $5 for Pots and $5@5 12½ for Pearls, ℘100 ℔s.

COTTON—Is in good demand, including Middling Upland at 12⅞c.@13c.; do. Gulfs at 13¼c.; other grades at proportionate rates, ℘ ℔. Sales 2,500 bales.

COFFEE—A fair inquiry prevails for Rio, with sales of 2,500 bags, at 11c.@13c; Maracaibo, at 13½c.@14c., and St Domingo, at 11¾c @11⅞c. ℘ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after, to-day, at a shade firmer prices. The demand from shippers has been good, mainly for extra State and round hoop extra Ohio. Sales have been made, since our last, of 15,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5 30@$5 40; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 65, chiefly at $5 50@$5 55; superfine Western at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 95 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State........	$5 30 @$5 40
Extra State........	5 50 @ 5 65
Superfine Western........	5 30 @ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois.	5 50 @ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan........	5 60 @ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio........	5 65 @ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd..	5 80 @ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands........	6 00 @ 7 25
Fancy Genesee........	5 70 @ 5 80
Extra Genesee........	5 85 @ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri....	5 85 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is in good demand at former prices. Sales, since our last, of 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $5 80@$6 10 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is in request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 75@$7 25 ℘ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 30@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 55 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in request at $2 12½@$2 31¼ ℘ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand, mainly for shipment, at steady prices. Sales have been reported of 85,000 bushels, including choice white Canada, in store, at $1 60; white Western, $1 50@$1 55; red Western, chiefly at $1 37@$1 38; amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 30½@$1 31; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 28@$1 30; North Western Club, at $1 27; Chicago Spring, at $1 18@$1 21; red State at $1 33 and White California $1 62½ ℘ bush. Corn continues in demand at buoyant prices. The reported sales add up 50,000 bushels, at 70c @71½c, chiefly at 70c @71c., for sound mixed Western in store and afloat, 71½c. for white Western, ℘ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 75c. ℘ bushel. Sales 1,250 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are in request, including Canada at 36c.@36½c.; Western at 35½c.@36½c., and State at 36½c.@37c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales 550 bales North River at 85c.@90c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New are in limited demand, at 24c.@30c. ℘ ℔.

LEATHER—Has been lightly dealt in, at former quotations.

LIME—Rockland has been inactive, at 75c. for Common, and 95c. for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales were limited, but prices were sustained. New Orleans at 36c.@39c. ℘ gallon.

METALS—Were generally inactive and nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Resin was in moderate demand, including common at $1 25 ℘ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine were inactive. Spirits Turpentine has been in request at 35c.@37c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is inquired for at 48c.@49c. ℘ gallon. Other kinds are very quiet at previous prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 230 bbls., including New Mess at $17 and New Prime at $13@$13 12½, ℘ bbl. Corn-fed Hogs are in demand at 6¾c.@7c. for dressed, and 5⅜c.@5⅞c. for live, ℘ ℔. Cut Meats are in moderate request, including Hams at 7¾c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 5½c.@6c. ℘ ℔. Bacon is unaltered. Lard is more active at buoyant prices. Sales 350 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly at 10½c @10⅝c. ℘ ℔. Beef is inactive at former rates. Sales 125 bbls., at $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$10 50 for extra Western Mess; $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ℘ tc. Hams $12@$14 ℘ bbl. Butter is quiet at 15c @20c for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western ℘ ℔. Cheese is selling at 9c.@10½c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—The demand continues active, for export and on speculation, at decidedly firmer prices. The total sales of the past two days exceed 3,000 tierces, at least half for export, at from $3 62½@$4 50, chiefly at $3 87½@$4 25 ℘ 100 ℔s. Holders of fair to strictly prime lots now claim a further advance of 25c @50c. ℘ 100 ℔s. The figures in yesterday's report of the amount sold should have been 2,000, instead of 200 tierces. The available supply in first hands is now light.

SPICES—The principal sales were 500 mats Cassia, at 17c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—The demand is fair and prices are firm. Sales since our last, 750 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 5¾c.@6⅛c.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 ℔s., at prices not ascertained.

WHISKY—Is heavy, and down to 19½c.@19¾c. ℘ gallon, with sales of 450 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been transacted to-day, at easier rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 10½d @11d.; Corn, 10½d.@10¾d. ℘ bushel; Cotton, ⅜d @13-32d. ℘ ℔; Resin, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ 310 ℔s. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 4½d @3s. 6d. ℘ bbl. Grain, 11½d.@12½d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 3s. ℘ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12½d. ℘ bushel. For Cork, and a market—Corn, in bulk and bags, at 12d.@12½d. ℘ bushel. For Bristol—Flour, 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, 12d. ℘ bushel.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

MEATS.

Business has been moderately active during the week, and prices of some descriptions, which are less abundant, are quoted somewhat firmer.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ ℔........	12 @ 16
Beef, chuck roast, ℘ ℔........	9 @ 12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℘ ℔........	6 @ 8½
Beef, rounds, ℘ ℔........	8 @ 10
Beef, rumps, ℘ ℔........	12 @ —
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ ℔........	16 @ 20
Beef, sirloin steak, ℘ ℔........	12 @ 15
Beef, rump steak, ℘ ℔........	12 @ 13
Beef, corned, ℘ ℔........	5 @ 10
Mutton, hind-quarters, ℘ ℔........	10 @ 13
Mutton, fore-quarters, ℘ ℔........	6½ @ 10
Mutton, legs, ℘ ℔........	10 @ 13
Mutton, shoulders, ℘ ℔........	6 @ 8½
Mutton, chops, ℘ ℔........	12 @ 15
Lamb, ℘ ℔........	11 @ 14
Veal, hind-quarters, ℘ ℔........	12 @ 15
Veal, fore-quarters, ℘ ℔........	7 @ 10
Veal cutlets, ℘ ℔........	16 @ 20
Pork, fresh, ℘ ℔........	11 @ 11½
Pork, salted, ℘ ℔........	10½ @ 11
Pork, jowls, ℘ ℔........	10 @ —
Roasting pigs, each........	1 25 @2 50
Soup Meats, ℘ ℔........	4 @ 8
Smoked Beef, ℘ ℔........	12 @ 14
Bacon, ℘ ℔........	12 @ 14
Hams, ℘ ℔........	12 @ 14
Shoulders, ℘ ℔........	11 @ 12
Tongues, each........	50 @ 75
Lard, ℘ ℔........	12½ @ 13
Lard, by the tub, ℘ ℔........	12 @ 12½
Sausages, City made, ℘ ℔........	12 @ —
Tripe, ℘ ℔........	6 @ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

The supply is less extensive, yet quite equal to the requirements of the trade, and though some dealers are asking higher rates, no general advance has been established.

Chickens, ℘ ℔........	11 @ 14
Fowls, ℘ pair........	75 @1 00
Fowls, ℘ ℔........	10 @ 13
Turkeys, ℘ ℔........	10 @ 15
Turkeys, Wild, ℘ ℔........	15 @ 18
Ducks, ℘ pair........	1 25 @1 75
Ducks, ℘ ℔........	14 @ 17
Ducks, wild, ℘ pair........	56¼ @2 25
Geese, ℘ ℔........	10 @ 13
Prairie Chickens, ℘ pair........	62½ @ 87½
Partridges, ℘ pair........	68¾ @ 81¼
Robbins, ℘ dozen........	62½ @ 75
Squirrels, each........	10 @ 12
Venison, ℘ ℔........	9 @ 12
Woodcock, ℘ pair........	1 25 @1 50

FISH.

Most kinds have been in fair supply and moderate demand at our quotations.

Blackfish, ℘ ℔........	7 @ 9
Catfish, ℘ ℔........	7 @ 8
Codfish, ℘ ℔........	6 @ 7
Eels, ℘ ℔........	10 @ 13
Flounders, ℘ ℔........	6 @ —
Frost Fish, ℘ ℔........	5 @ —
Haddock, ℘ ℔........	5 @ 6
Halibut, ℘ ℔........	12 @ 14
Perch, ℘ ℔........	8 @ 9
Pickerel, ℘ ℔........	12 @ 14
Striped Bass, ℘ ℔........	12 @ —
White Fish, ℘ ℔........	12 @ 14
Oysters, ℘ 100........	50 @1 50
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100........	1 00 @1 50
Clams, ℘ 100........	25 @ 75
Crabs, soft, ℘ doz........	75 @1 00
Crabs, hard, ℘ doz........	25 @ 37
Lobsters, ℘ ℔........	5 @ 6
Salmon, City smoked, ℘ ℔........	18 @ 21
Salmon, pickled, ℘ ℔........	14 @ 16
Codfish, pickled, ℘ ℔........	5 @ 6
Codfish, dry, ℘ ℔........	— @ 6
Mackerel, pickled, each........	10 @ 13
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ ℔........	12 @ 15

VEGETABLES.

Have been generally in fair demand, and prices of several varieties have favored sellers. Good Potatoes are not abundant.

Beets, ℘ bunch........	6 @ —
Cabbage, ℘ head........	6 @ 10
Cabbage, Red........	10 @ 13
Carrots, ℘ bunch........	5 @ 6
Cranberries, ℘ quart........	15 @ 18
Celery, ℘ bunch........	8 @ 12
Garlic, ℘ bunch........	12 @ 15
Leeks, ℘ bunch........	5 @ 6
Onions, ℘ quart........	6 @ 12
Parsley, ℘ bunch........	6 @ —
Parsnips, ℘ bunch........	5 @ 6
Potatoes, ℘ bbl........	2 00 @3 00
Potatoes, ℘ bushel........	75 @1 00
Potatoes, ℘ half peck........	12 @ 15
Potatoes, sweet, ℘ half peck........	31 @ —
Salad, ℘ head........	4 @ 5
Spinach, ℘ half peck........	10 @ 12
Turnips, ℘ half peck........	8 @ 12

FRUIT.

A limited inquiry prevails for all descriptions at the annexed rates:

Apples, ℘ peck........	25 @ 50
Chestnuts, ℘ quart........	12 @ 15
Citron, preserved........	25 @ —
Dates, ℘ ℔........	8 @ —
Figs, ℘ ℔........	8 @ 10
Hickory Nuts, ℘ quart........	8 @ 9
Lemons, ℘ dozen........	12 @ 37
Oranges, ℘ dozen........	18 @ 50
Raisins, ℘ ℔........	10 @ 18
Walnuts, ℘ quart........	8 @ 10

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Good to prime Butter and Cheese are not plenty, and are in demand at firm prices. Eggs are in rather light supply, and are quoted higher. Honey is abundant and not in much request.

Butter, State, ℘ ℔........	18 @ 25
Butter, Orange County........	26 @ 28
Butter, Ohio, ℘ ℔........	16 @ 22
Cheese, ℘ ℔........	11 @ 13
Cheese, English, ℘ ℔........	18 @ —
Eggs, five for........	12 @ —
Eggs, eleven for........	25 @ —
Honey, ℘ ℔........	12½ @ 25
Honey, ℘ bottle........	25 @ 30

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1861.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon—RAREY. Evening—BLONDIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MAZEPPA—CONJUGAL LESSON—ICI ON PARLE FRANÇAIS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PAULINE—TOM NODDY'S SECRET.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HARRY BLAKE—MAGIC TRUMPET—THE WIZARD SKIFF.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—MANFREDONE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—MAGIC WALL—Evening—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Charleston report that everything is quiet, the excitement having been greatly relieved by the peaceful nature of intelligence received there from Washington. What the exact purport of this intelligence may be is left entirely to conjecture.

Lieut. TALBOT, bearer of dispatches from Major ANDERSON, in command at Fort Sumter, to the Government, arrived in Washington yesterday, and had an interview with the proper authorities. What the result of the interview will be, has not transpired; but it is thought extremely probable that the effort to reinforce the garrison at Sumter will be immediately renewed, with such a force as cannot fail to insure success. Among other items of news from Washington will be found a brief account of a difficulty which has occurred between Gen. SCOTT and Senator TOOMBS, relative to recent Government action. The affair occurred at a dinner party, and it is intimated that hostile notes have passed between the parties in reference to it.

The Cabinet may now be considered a unit on the subject of the proper attitude to be maintained toward the South. Secretary THOMAS, it will be seen by reference to our dispatches, has resigned his position as Secretary of the Treasury, and has been succeeded by Gen. DIX, who, it is understood, was previously offered the position of Secretary of War, but declined it.

The Alabama Convention yesterday passed the ordinance of secession, declaring her connection with the Federal Union at an end. The immediate cause of this action is declared in the ordinance itself to be the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. An invitation is extended to the other Southern States to meet in Convention in Montgomery on the 4th of February, for the purpose of forming a Southern Confederacy. The State Convention of Florida also passed an ordinance of secession on Thursday.

The interest in Congressional proceedings, yesterday, centred principally in the speech of Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, on the present condition of affairs in the country—the business before the Senate being the consideration of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S resolutions. Mr. HUNTER commenced by asserting that before the end of the month six or seven States will have seceded from the Union, when the duty will arise of forming a new Confederacy, which can be made permanent. He denies the right of coercion, which would undoubtedly be followed by civil war, and counseled the surrender of the fortifications within the boundaries of seceding States. He concluded by asking that the people be given time for consideration, when he had no doubt the North and the South would eventually meet on common ground, and form a Government the like of which the sun has never looked upon. He was followed by Mr. HARLAN, of Ohio, who discussed the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law at considerable length. The Senate then went into Executive session, and shortly afterwards adjourned. In the House, Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, asked leave to offer a resolution recommending the President to confer temporarily upon Gen. SCOTT the power of Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, with a charge to see that the Republic receives no detriment. Objection was made, and no action was taken on it. The House, then, after the consideration of private bills, passed the Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, and adjourned.

Both branches of the New-York State Legislature, last evening, concurred in adopting a preamble and resolutions presented by Speaker LITTLEJOHN, commending the recent message of President BUCHANAN, tendering to him whatever aid in men and money he may require to enforce the laws, complimenting the Union-loving Representatives and citizens of the Border Slave States upon the patriotism and courage with which they stand by the Union, and requesting the Governor to send copies of the resolutions to the President and the Governors of all the States. In the Senate they were amended by declaring that treason exists in one or more States, and only Mr. GRANT voted against them; in the Assembly there were 117 votes in favor of, and only 2,—Messrs. COZANS and VARIAN,—against them. In both Houses the resolutions of the Common Council of this City in regard to national affairs were received and referred. In the Senate, a bill declaring the right of Justices' juries in criminal cases to determine the law and the fact, was passed. Bills to repeal capital punishment, to submit the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution to the people of the State, and to repeal section 42 of the Metropolitan Police law relating to Sunday liquor-selling, were introduced in the Assembly.

The Cunard steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 29th and Queenstown on the 30th ult., has arrived at Halifax. Her advices, which are not of an important character, are two days later. It is asserted that the warlike preparations of France are on a far larger scale than at the same period in 1858; and this, combined with Austria's refusal to admit even the possibility of negotiation for the sale of Venetia, points directly to another great Italian war in the Spring. An article, which we copy from the Paris *Constitutionnel*, a semi-official journal, on secession in the United States, will be read with interest. The *America* has brought over $800,000 in specie. The steamship *Glasgow*, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., also arrived yesterday.

The Pony Express brings us dates to Dec. 29 from San Francisco. Business was still dull there. The papers were discussing the secession question. The declaration of Senator LATHAM that in the event of disunion California would go with the North and West, was the prevailing sentiment.

A meeting of prominent citizens of Irish birth was held, at the Astor House, last evening, for the purpose of considering the propriety of calling a mass meeting, and giving a public expression of approval of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S declaration, that every people has the right to choose its own form of government. After some discussion the meeting adjourned, without taking any definite action.

The Board of Councilmen met again last night, and made another abortive attempt to procure a quorum, for the election of a President. Not even all the Democrats were present, while the entire body of Republicans, and Mr. REPPER, from Mozart Hall, were among the absent. The Board mean to try again, at six o'clock to-day. The difficulty arises about the appointment of a door-keeper, but it is expected that in the event of a continued "secession," some "compromise" will be made.

An Irishman named JOHN SHIRLEY was killed last evening, at about 7 o'clock, by a colored man named STEPHEN RICKS, on Canton-street, near Johnson-street, Brooklyn. RICKS passing, with several others, while SHIRLEY was engaged in an altercation with some boys, took the part of the latter, and struck the deceased a heavy blow with his fist, which, it is alleged, caused his death in less than ten minutes.

The Chamberlain controversy was yesterday concluded at the Common Pleas Chambers, by Judge HILTON, who held that the removal of Mr. PLATT was legal, and that Mr. DEVLIN had been duly appointed. The order of the Court was that Mr. PLATT remain in the custody of the Sheriff until he complied with the requirements of the writ. In the Oyer and Terminer, the day was occupied with the trial of FREDERICK FREUND for arson. At a late hour in the evening the jury had not agreed. In the General Sessions there were several sentences of burglars and thieves to Sing Sing, two of them for five years each.

The Stock Market was generally firm on the dealings of the day, though closing rather dull in the afternoon. New-York Central, 77⅜@½. The market for Money easy, and Exchange on London firm at 105½ per cent.

A fair demand prevailed for Cotton, 2,500 bales of which were sold at full prices. Flour and Wheat were active and buoyant. Less extensive transactions were reported in Corn, Sugars, Molasses, Whisky, Provisions, Naval Stores, Hides, Leather and Seeds. Coffee and Rice were in lively request. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

The Cabinet a Unit!

We have at last a united UNION ADMINISTRATION. Mr. BUCHANAN has finally purged his Cabinet of Secessionists, and has now no man in his Council Chamber whose fidelity to the Constitution he has any reason to distrust. Gen. DIX, of this City, takes the Secretaryship of the Treasury in place of Mr. THOMAS, who succeeded the fugitive Disunionist, Mr. COBB. This is a most excellent appointment. Gen. DIX is one of the purest and most upright of the public men of the country. He has been, and still is, an earnest Democrat, and has gone even beyond the line of his own estimate of justice in concession to the demands of the South. But he has no sympathy with secession, and will never consent to the disgrace or destruction of the Federal Union.

Mr. HOLT will undoubtedly retain the War Department *ad interim*, in spite of the protests of Disunionists in the Senate or out of it. Judge BLACK as Secretary of State, Mr. TOUCEY as Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. STANTON as Attorney-General, are all uncompromising supporters of the Constitution. Two Departments, the Interior and the Post-office, remain vacant. The country may now confidently anticipate a policy which shall preserve the Government from further dishonor, even if it cannot entirely remedy the fearful errors and treacheries of the past.

Southern Free-Trade and Drawback Duties.

One of the chief arguments for secession in the seaboard cities of the South is the expectation of great advantages they are to derive from the inauguration of a Free-Trade policy. Now we respectfully submit that these political economists have lost sight of one highly important element which will do much to upset their calculations—we mean the drawback or remission of duties on bonded goods, when reëxported to foreign States. This simple provision will take effect in South Carolina and other seceding States so soon as their foreign condition is ackowledged, and will retain the trade in foreign goods within its present channels.

There are certain commercial reasons which have been powerful enough to concentrate much the largest portion of the Importing trade for all the American States into the City of New-York. These reasons will retain all their force in spite of secession and free ports at the South, simply because nearly all the entire Southern trade in imported articles can, if made foreign, be conducted on samples of goods in bond,—and thus the Charleston merchant can get his imported goods through New-York without payment of duty. A little experience will so systematize this business of selling bonded goods by samples that there will be no substantial departure from present modes, except in the United States duty receipts. Some provision for breaking original packages, parceling and repacking of bonded goods within the Custom-house, may prove necessary; but with such a motive it would easily be obtained. Special departments in certain warehouses might readily be organized for parceling original packages. It is well known that under our drawback laws we import through New-York a very large proportion of English goods consumed in Canada, which can be imported through our merchants much more conveniently, expeditiously, and cheaply than by direct trade. The same rule will apply, and with much greater force, to the "new Southern Confederacy" as soon as it may be formed, for the reason that it has no ships, and never can have any, while the Canadians are eminently a commercial people.

Throughout the world, commerce tends irresistibly to concentration in grand centres, and it is obvious enough that the importations for all North America will continue to converge towards New-York, because they have increasingly done so hitherto. The reasons for this are numerous and well understood by merchants—intelligent men. Not one of these reasons will lose its force by the working of secession. The Southern merchant will be bound by the same considerations of economy as now, to select from the concentrated imports of all the world, massed in New-York, what he wants for his limited local market. It will only be by such a system of bounties as would speedily bankrupt the guaranteeing Governments, or by a discriminating legislation against imports through New-York, that this powerful tendency of foreign trade could be resisted or deflected. Such discriminations would be half hostile in character, and too unfriendly in spirit and costly in practice to be long maintained. Trade having freely found its most advantageous channels, every forced departure therefrom will be at the cost of Southern buyers, who will soon find that they are taxing themselves overmuch by every measure restraining the cheapest buying of what they want, and the dearest selling of their surplus products.

The share of Northern manufactures hitherto sold in Southern markets, will, for a time at least, be seriously curtailed by secession and the animosities incident to it; though not nearly so much as Southern people seem to believe. The bare fact that New-York will remain their best market for buying imports, will powerfully favor the simultaneous sales of home manufactures to Southern merchants. A large part of Northern manufactures are quite able now to compete with foreign goods on equal terms, and without duties, as the amount of exported United States manufactures shows. The single fact that Northern products are originally in the great American market without importation and shipment expenses, will give quite protection enough to enable most of them to hold their place in Southern markets, even under free-trade rule. On the whole, secession, if peaceful, will, we opine, work very little permanent change in the course of trade, unless it be by the destruction of Southern credit throughout the world.

Duty of the Border States.

The meeting held at Baltimore on Thursday night seems to have been a genuine *Union* meeting. The thousands who were present attended because they were *for the Union*,—not for Slavery first, and for the Union as a secondary and incidental matter. The speakers, men of national reputation and character, spoke for the country,—for Government, for law and civilization,—for the Union and the Constitution as indispensable to the welfare of Maryland, and not as useful merely for the preservation and extension of Slavery. The tone of the meeting was sound and self-reliant. Its appeal was to *Maryland*,—to her people,—not mainly to the North nor the Federal Government. The State of Maryland is in danger, because the UNION is in danger: and her own people,—those whose welfare is indissolubly bound up with that of the Union,—who see nothing but ruin and devastation if this great fabric of constitutional Government is broken up, were summoned to rally to the rescue and plant themselves like adamant in the path of those who menace it with destruction.

Maryland perceives more clearly than any of her immediate neighbors thus far, the actual position of the Border States, and their true relation to the great controversy which seems so close upon us. Hitherto the Conservatives in most of those States have contented themselves with calling upon the North to come to their rescue. The main argument, indeed the only argument worthy of consideration,—in favor of such compromise measures as have been offered in Congress and out, has been based on the necessity of satisfying the Border States. It was a worthy and an important object. Everything depends on their taking the right side in this matter. They can save the Union—not from disturbance, not from serious schism, perhaps not from open rupture,—but from the heaviest and most serious of the calamities which disunion involves. They, *and they alone*, can save the land from the untold and unimaginable horrors of civil war. They, and they alone, can save Slavery from annihilation,—for just as sure as this great contest passes on to the consummation which rises dark and horrible in the immediate future, just so surely will it never stop until Slavery itself is swept in blood and fire from the face of the Southern States. The South little knows what a gigantic power it will let loose, if it once draws down upon Slavery the concentrated wrath and indignation of the people of the Northern States. It complains now of their censure, their abuse, their words of scorn, their furtive and timid, because unlawful, attempts, to interfere with its security and to disturb the basis on which it rests. Let it once add to the evils of Slavery the crowning, unforgivable sin of attempting the destruction of this Republic,—let it bring home to every Northern conscience the conviction, that Slavery will not tolerate the existence of a free Constitution, but must be paramount in the Government or else effect its overthrow,—and its days are numbered. Men talk of peaceful separation as the necessary final result of whatever war sectional madness may plunge us into. They ignore utterly what will be the most powerful element of such a war,—the deep, inextinguishable hatred of Slavery, which slumbers now, obedient to the coercion of the Constitution, but which, if roused and set free from its bonds, will sweep it away like chaff before the tornado. *The beginning of civil war is the end of Slavery.* And this not because any one man, or any thousand men, desire or will it,—but because the millions of the North will be driven on by an instinct, more powerful than their desires, to this consummation.

When we call upon the Border States, therefore, to support the Union, we ask them only to save themselves. It is their own fate which trembles in the balance. It is their own welfare,—their own salvation which depends on their decision. The great Central States,—Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee, can breast and break the wave of secession which sweeps upward from the Gulf, threatening to deluge and destroy them long before it reaches the Free States which provoke its rage. By tampering with treason, and coquetting with civil war, they may become the Belgium, the Lombardy of the Western Continent,—the bloody scene of devastations which will damage them far more than either of the contending sections. It is their duty, therefore, to *stand firm*,—to stand by the Union, to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution,—not as they would have it, but as it is,—not on conditions, nor as the price of concessions or of compromises on either side,—but as itself the only condition of any compromise,—the only hope and security for the continued existence of Southern society. They must recognise the absolute necessity of taking this position and of holding it, against all clamor and all hostility at home and abroad. Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, has given every public man in every Border State a splendid example of the firm determination which they should all exhibit in this passing crisis of their affairs. Against the torrent of clamor, the threats of the discontented, the intrigues and machinations of the agents of secession to drag Maryland into their ranks, and compel her to fight their battles, he has opposed the clear convictions of his own judgment,—and in spite of predictions on every side, it is now clear that he will be triumphantly sustained by the people of that noble State. Maryland has thus far shown more courage and a wiser understanding of her own interest and duty in this emergency, than any of the other States.

We would not discourage any wise and proper effort to secure the Border States to the Union cause, by convincing them that the North will do them justice. But we distrust the wisdom and the utility of the efforts on which hitherto reliance has been mainly placed. We fear they beget a false and unsafe feeling among the people of those States,—that the salvation of the Union depends not upon them, but upon the North—that it is not by resolute loyalty on their part, but by concessions and compromises from the Northern States, that this result must be brought about. They act too much as if they wished to be bribed to save the Union. We desire them to understand that the Union is infinitely more important to them than it is to us—that their interest in its preservation is far more direct and immediate than ours—and that they must take their fate into their own hands and decide for themselves, and with paramount regard for their own interests, what course they will pursue. It is they themselves who are threatened with destruction by the rising deluge. They must strike boldly out and breast the angry waves—instead of waiting for the North to throw them planks and rafts, on which perchance they may float ashore.

We believe that to-day the decided majority of the people in every Border State are in favor of the UNION, and hostile to the insane disloyalty of the seceding States. But they lack courageous and determined leaders. They lack the energy, the bold resolution, the indomitable purpose of their opponents. They labor under disadvantages, doubtless,—but this is no reason for inaction. The election of LINCOLN has roused the hostility of the whole South to the highest pitch, and it is no easy matter to face with unwelcome truths, however clear and important they may be, an angry and an impatient community. But it must be done, none the less; and in time it would certainly produce the desired effect. We have faith in the sound sense, the enlightened self-interest, the patriotism of the great body of the Southern people. We believe that all they need is instruction,—better knowledge of themselves and of us,—and greater confidence in the intentions and the honesty of the great body of the American people. They will learn all this in due time,—but the lesson may cost them dear. It is for their trusted leaders to decide what shall be its price.

The Border States must have faith in the Constitution and in the American people. They must stand by the UNION first, in full confidence that under that they can secure every right, indemnity for every wrong, and security against every danger. They must SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT—not conditionally, but frankly and fully—against every attempt to destroy or disgrace it. They must stand firm in their loyalty to the STARS AND STRIPES—no matter whose may be the hand commissioned by the People to carry that glorious flag, the witness and the emblem of our glory and our freedom, in front of the host that will rally for its rescue. They must conquer their fears and their distrust, and recognize existing facts as prescribing limits and law to their public action. Loyalty like this will bring its own reward. It will secure all the concessions essential to its vindication, and will lay a foundation for peace and prosperity far more enduring than any which a conditional support of the Union could possibly secure.

Destitution at the North.

A gentleman recently arrived at Boston, from Charleston, makes the following report of the state of feeling in that city:

> "The people have the most exaggerated notions of their own strength and importance, and the most ridiculous ideas of Northern dependence upon their countenance and favor. They acknowledge the business stagnation in their own city, but seem to take a patriotic pride in their pecuniary sufferings, *believing that the distress and destitution at the North is ten-fold greater. It is the universal belief that the danger of bread riots in the large cities of the North is imminent—that the manufactories are all stopped—and that the operatives are starving.* They express a great deal of sympathy for our poor, but say they have nobody to blame but themselves for their abject condition. They laugh to scorn the idea of coercion on the part of the General Government, and say the first blow struck will be *the signal for a civil war at the North, in which the Democratic and Bell-Everett Parties will throttle the Republicans, and insist that the independence of the Slave States shall be acknowledged.*"

This sentiment seems to be by no means confined to Charleston. Hon. ELI S. SHORTER, writing from Alabama to a friend in Missouri, says they deeply sympathize with the conservatives at the North, and would gladly preserve them if possible from the "general bankruptcy which awaits New-York City." And in various quarters at the South we find similar references to the intense and universal suffering which it is supposed disunion will inflict upon the Northern States.

This impression is the direct result of the teaching by which the people of the South have been brought to their present position. The leaders of the movement from the time of CALHOUN have taught them that *they* supported the Union,—that they contributed far more than the Northern States to the support of the Government,—that the industry of the North was entirely dependent upon their staples,—and that if these should be withdrawn universal bankruptcy, beggary and ruin would instantly overtake the people of the North. These are the representations by which the eagerness of the South for independence has been stimulated. They have been made to believe that the North is helpless without them, and that, if fairly confronted with the reality of separation, she must concede whatever they choose to demand.

It seems incredible that great communities should be misled by such shallow and ridiculous misrepresentations. But, in justice to the mass of the Southern people, it must be borne in mind that they have no means of detecting their falsehood or the sophistry of the arguments based upon them. That great agency of Public Education, *freedom of discussion and of speech*, is not within their reach. They are compelled to rely upon what their leaders and self-appointed teachers tell them. And it is not at all strange, therefore, that they should fall into the most perilous errors.

It would be idle for us to expose or even insist upon the folly of such reports as those noticed above. They proceed upon the radical mistake of supposing that the laboring classes at the North are engaged exclusively either in *manufacturing* or in *shipping* the cotton of the Southern States,—and that they save nothing from their earnings, so that the moment employment fails, they become dependent upon public charity. Every branch of this assumption is untrue. The great mass of our laborers are engaged in pursuits which have no more to do with cotton than with the silks of Persia. Our Southern friends forget or underrate the great fact of the *endless diversity* of the labor of the Northern States, and the prodigious strength and stability which this fact gives to Northern society. Cut off any one of its branches,—cotton, iron, or any other,—and you do not destroy it, although you may check and cripple it for a time. But free labor in a great community made up of varied elements, moves as freely as water; if there is a vacuum for the moment, it flows in and fills it. Commotions and changes may throw it out of its accustomed channels,—but it will promptly find or make new ones. While there are varied wants to be supplied, varied labor must supply them. It is only where there is but one channel in which it can possibly flow, that the interruption of its current becomes disastrous. The South must now learn by hard and sad experience, what her leading men should have taught her long ago,—and what they would have taught her if they had not thought more of their own political schemes than of her solid and permanent prosperity.

As to the matter of Northern suffering, we assure those at the South whom our words may reach, that there is but little more of it than usual at this season of the year. In this City we believe *there is decidedly less distress than there was in* 1857. The laboring classes have saved more money and are better prepared to meet hard times. Provisions and necessaries of all kinds, except perhaps fuel, are decidedly cheaper, and there is a much more courageous and hopeful feeling in the entire community. We have a great deal of destitution and of suffering among us,—but this is nothing unusual, and our benevolent citizens are quite as ready as they have ever been to meet it. Our Southern friends must not expect to starve us into submission to their mad and mischievous follies.

The Duty of Providing for the Poor.

Amid the various political, commercial and social topics which engross our attention at this time, it behooves us not to forget the claims of the poor. Winter, with its home comforts, its gayeties, its holidays, has ever its shadow creeping stealthily beside it, the gaunt, pinched form of Poverty. And again arises the ever-recurring question, "What shall we do for the poor?" We cannot give indiscriminately to every case that applies to us, else we may be supporting the vicious at the expense of the deserving; we may be adding to the miser's hoard, instead of placing food in the poor man's mouth. These are important considerations to those who give, as well as to those who receive. For the indigent of our great cities consist of two classes—those who *cannot*, and those who *will not labor*. For the former class—those who from sickness or accident are rendered unable to help themselves, and those who by providential causes are rendered so destitute that their labor is insufficient to maintain them, it is a pleasure as well as a privilege to provide. The support of such, irrespective of their personal character, is a moral obligation imposed by by every instinct of reason and sound political economy upon the community where they dwell. As regards the latter class, however, those who have the ability, but not the will to labor, their own indolence or vice is clearly the cause of their suffering, and that "if a man will not work neither shall he eat," is alike the judgment of revelation and common sense. These acknowledged facts present themselves to the minds of all who are called upon to bestow charity, and should never for a moment be lost sight of.

But there are thousands in our City—able and willing to give—anxious indeed to do their share in lightening the burdens of the poor, who are yet deterred from doing so by the uncertainty of the results which attend indiscriminate alms-giving. They have money, but they cannot spare from their business avocations the amount of time and personal attention necessary to insure its most practical and beneficial bestowment. We are not prepared to allow the validity of their excuse, or that any man has the right to ignore the duty or to deny himself the pleasure of a share of *personal labor* among the suffering around him. Waiving the topic, for the present, however, we are induced to call the attention of all such as cannot become their own almoners, to the fact that their charities will be faithfully dispensed by the experienced, systematized and discriminating agency of the *New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.*

For seventeen years this noble charity has been unostentatiously laboring in our metropolis; patiently grappling with the monster evil of pauperism, in all its various forms; steadily accumulating valuable experience, perfecting its plans and giving precision to its operations, until it now stands a great moral power in our midst, blessing alike the benefactor and beneficiary, and secure in the confidence of both. Previous to its establishment, there were in existence between thirty and forty alms-giving associations in full operation. Their plans of relief, however, were radically defective, and they failed to meet the wants of the rapidly increasing pauperism of the City. They also *lacked unity of action*, and being thus ignorant of each other's operations, were of course liable to be simultaneously and generally fleeced by artful mendicants who fattened on their bounty, while many really deserving poor were unrelieved.

At this juncture the New-York Association stepped modestly into the humanitarian ranks, and, with no flourish of trumpets, simply announced its object to be, in the language of its Constitution, "The elevation of the moral and physical condition of the indigent, and, so far as is compatible with these objects, the relief of their necessities." This noble and comprehensive principle has been thoroughly and beautifully developed by the subsequent history of the Association; and the satisfactory results of its labors is attested by the experience of thousands of suffering families, and within the personal knowledge of many who have closely watched their yearly progress. It is proven, also, by facts, which would satisfy the insatiable soul of any Gradgrind—facts so carefully collected from their own records, and cotemporary official statistics, and so conscientiously combined and fairly presented as to command the respect of all investigators. From the report of the Association for 1860, we learn that during the year intervening between Oct. 1, 1859, and Oct. 1, 1860, it had furnished relief to 8,031 families, embracing 35,942 persons, at an expense of $40,565 70, and in connection with 40,886 visits made by voluntary visitors. This is the mere outline of actual work done, as no one can calculate, and none will know, in this world, at least, how many despairing ones have been saved at the critical moment from the sins of desperation, and encouraged to attempt and achieve better things—or how many seeds of self-respect and improvement, of home joy and comfort, have been dropped into good ground, there to spring up, after many years, and find fruition here and hereafter.

But the culminating point of interest in this report is the announcement that, "as respects the relief of this Association, there has been an absolute gain on the indigence of the City in the past seventeen years, compared with the population, of not less than one hundred and forty-two per cent." This assertion is amply fortified by statistics, and clearly illustrated by a diagram, showing at a glance the comparative outlay and relief during the period of the Society's operations.

A more remarkable and encouraging fact it has never been the privilege of any similar institution in this City to record, or in our power, as journalists, to announce. The Society which can point to an achievement so important, may well appeal with confidence to the continued support of a community who are not less indebted to them than those to whom they have been the almoners of mercy. We cordially recommend each one of our readers to procure a copy of this able and instructive report, which is also rich in many affiliated topics of public reform—and we feel confident that they will be gladly furnished by our excellent friend, the Secretary, on application at the rooms of the Association, No. 39 Bible House. More than this, we would have them enrol themselves as members—take and use the Directory and tickets furnished by the Association; and we predict that they will soon find themselves repaid more than four-fold the amount of their subscription, in freedom of annoyance from professional beggars, and in the consciousness that the really deserving poor who apply at their doors are judiciously attended and cared for by the Society.

The Star of the West.

The controversy between South Carolina and the Government is now brought to a direct and decisive issue. The PRESIDENT must now decide whether reinforcements shall go to Maj. ANDERSON at Fort Sumter, or whether the Government shall yield to the prohibition of Gov. PICKENS and relinquish the attempt. The decision is one which involves great responsibility, as it may determine the fate of the country for years to come. It will undoubtedly be given after full consideration of the grave consequences which it involves;—but we can perceive no room for doubt as to its character.

We cannot suppose for a moment that the Government can recognize the right of South Carolina to forbid access to its forts with reinforcements and supplies,—or that the exercise of any such assumed power can possibly be tolerated. Possibly no immediate material injury might result from further forbearance, as Major ANDERSON is probably not in need of additional force or provisions. But the Government would be disgraced, and treason would be encouraged, and these would be the most serious practical injuries which any Government could sustain.

We presume there will be but one opinion on this subject throughout the Union. If we are to maintain a Government at all, it must be maintained with dignity. Upon this point the Albany *Atlas and Argus* holds the following language:

> "If the *Star of the West*, in commission of the Government, has been fired upon at the entrance of Charleston Harbor, by order of the authorities of the State of South Carolina, and the communication of the Government with one of its military posts thus forcibly prevented, there is but one course to pursue. *The authority and dignity of the Government must be vindicated at every hazard.* The issue thus having been made, it must be met and sustained, if necessary, *by the whole power of the navy and army*. We take it for granted, that, if the present version of the affair is correct, a vessel of war will be dispatched and will enter the harbor and communicate with Major ANDERSON at any cost. Thus much is necessary to preserve for the Government a decent respect, both at home and abroad."

We presume that Lieut. TALBOT will bear back to Major ANDERSON the orders of the Government, that the *Star of the West* must be protected in entering the harbor and in landing her reinforcements. The course she will pursue may be traced on the map of the entrance to the harbor, which we publish this morning. She will first be exposed to the fire of the batteries erected on Morris Island, on the left of the channel,—and these batteries, we understand, are protected from point-blank range of the guns of Fort Sumter by intervening sand ridges. Whether a sufficient elevation can be had to drop shells upon them we are not aware. It is not improbable, however, that the steamer *Fulton* may be sent to attend to these batteries, while Fort Sumter silences Fort Moultrie. It is not at all likely that any operations will be directed against the City of Charleston. It will probably be two or three days before any decisive action can be taken.

RELIANCE OF THE SOUTH ON FOREIGN POWERS.—A writer in the *Southern Recorder* some weeks since called attention to various considerations which led him to believe the reliance which very many Southern men were inclined to place on the aid of Foreign Powers, to be wholly without foundation. It may do no harm to recall some of his suggestions to public attention.

He reminds them, in the first place, that the Anti-Slavery feeling is far more decided in England and France than it is the Northern States. He adds:

> "Now when British and French ships are constantly coming and going in swarms to and from our ports, (as they will be of course if we cut loose from the North,) and their Abolition Captains take off every now and then a few slaves, and touch at Boston or Halifax to leave them, or take them across the sea—*will either of these Great Abolition Powers give us a Fugitive Slave clause in our treaties with them?* And when we find it necessary in all our ports to lock up their negro sailors whilst they are on shore, and also to punish in a very summary way every British and French Abolitionist that we may find among us doing mischief—(and they will be thick enough when we give them the whole custom of the South)—is it possible that we can avoid perpetual irritations and losses, and perhaps ultimately *a collision with them on the very ground upon which it is now proposed to break the Union asunder?* Will their interest make them keep the peace and respect our rights? No doubt they will be held back by the cotton-string for a while. But if interest does not quiet the Abolitionists of the North, will it quiet two great Abolition nations?
>
> Do we forget that nine-tenths of the fugitive slaves we have lost, are at this moment *British subjects* in her Province of Canada, and that she holds them as tightly as the "Personal Freedom laws" of the North do? Do we not see that, in the event of a more extended direct trade with Great Britain, *our own runaway negroes may enter our ports on the decks of British ships, as British sailors?* Have we forgotten the history of our Revolution? In that war, *England was guilty of John Brown raids all over the South.* One of the crimes laid to her charge in the glorious declaration of Independence, is that of "exciting domestic insurrection among us." After the war, she took twelve hundred of our negroes, whom she had been using in butchering their masters and mistresses, and as soldiers on the battle-field, and made them the nucleus of her colony of Sierra Leone. England is not behind the Abolitionists of the North in stabbing at Slavery and the South."

One would suppose that these considerations were sufficiently evident to command general assent and silence the absurd talk of the Southern Press on this subject. But we see it gravely stated that a commision is about to go abroad for the purpose of persuading England and France to *go to war* with the United States, for the purpose of establishing a Southern Slave Confederacy.

PROVISIONS IN CHARLESTON.—All intercourse has not yet been cut off between Charleston and the North. The following telegraphic dispatch, received yesterday, shows that the Charlestonians know where to come for something good to eat:

> *Messrs. A. & E. Robbins, Fulton Market, New-York:*
> Please send by Saturday steamer:
> 100 turkeys,
> 20 pair capons,
> 20 pair pheasants.
> PROPRIETOR CHARLESTON HOTEL.

We hope that Gov. PICKENS will not refuse permission for this cargo to enter the harbor. Possibly if Maj. ANDERSON would send a flag of truce ashore, he might negotiate for a share of this fresh supply.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax and the Glasgow at this Port.

£235,000 IN SPECIE.

GREAT PREPARATIONS OF FRANCE FOR WAR.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 29th ult., *via* Queenstown 30th, has arrived at Halifax, and the *Glasgow*, from Liverpool on the 27th, has arrived at this port.

The *America* arrived at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, and sailed at noon, with 34 Boston passengers and £153,000 in specie.

Passed, Dec. 30, steamship *Great Britain*, off Waterford, bound east.

Following is the Specie list of the steamship *Glasgow*:

Herkenrath, Schnieder & Co.	£20,000	A Bell's Son	£441
Neiff & Merrill	310	Merrick & Ball	2,000
R. E. French	15,000	De Rham & Co.	2,400
F. L. Brauns & Co., Baltimore	2,000	Kunkelmann & Schnieder	9,000
Burge, Burlege & Co.	5,000	Williams & Guion	5,000
H. Burrill & Co.	500	Order	20,791
		Total	£82,442

The iron-plated ship-of-war *Warrior* was successfully launched on the 29th.

The journals generally condemn rather than praise the circular of the Austrian Minister. The posts of Minister of Commerce and Minister of Public Instruction in the Cabinet of Vienna remain vacant. Dispassionate politicians see that Count RECHBERG and M. VON SCHMERLING cannot possibly pull well together.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that the warlike preparations of France are on a far larger scale than at the same period in 1858.

The Paris *Patrie* states that Austria is purchasing steamers in France to convert them into men-of-war and transports.

A Berlin letter states that for some weeks past the purchase of horses had been made in Eastern Prussia for the French and Piedmontese Governments.

The Paris Bourse was depressed. Rentes 67f. 75c.

The Empress EUGENIE is not allowed to attend Cabinet meetings as formerly.

The siege of Gaeta continues day and night. The garrison replied.

It was reported that the young Queen had left.

A decree constitutes the provinces of Naples, Sicily, the Marches and Umbria as integral parts of the State of Sicily.

The Jeddah claims have been definitely settled. They are to be paid in full, in Turkish consols, at 53.

The text of the Chinese Treaty is published. It contains a reference to Mr. WARD's agreement to pay sovereign homage to the Emperor, but the telegraphic summary at Liverpool makes the sense obscure. The English indemnity is nominally 3,000,000 sterling, which is considered too small.

The following is a synopsis of the Chinese treaty. In the first article the Chinese Emperor apologizes; second, British Ministers shall reside at Peking; third, indemnity by installments; the fourth opens the fort of Tien-tsin; the fifth authorizes emigration; the sixth cedes Kowloon to Great Britain; seventh, eighth and ninth assert that the treaty shall be immediate, on the British army evacuating Chusan.

The Allies would leave Peking Nov. 8.

The United States steamer *Hartford* and sloop-of-war *John Adams* were at Hong Kong, and the gunboat *Saginaw* at Shanghai.

The *Times* says NANA SAHIB is still alive, with 3,000 or 4,000 followers, in Thibet, and has plenty of money.

Sir HUGH ROSE's prompt measures had stopped further insubordination in the army.

Commercial and monetary affairs at the Cape of Good Hope had improved.

Letters have been received from Zanzibar, and from Mr. MOFFATT.

A FRENCH VIEW OF SECESSION.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

Mr. BUCHANAN has sought out the means of preserving the Union from the catastrophe which threatens it; he has drawn up a plan of reconciliation between the Northern and Southern States. It cannot, however, be said that this project is a compromise, inviting the two adverse parties to mutual concessions and equal sacrifices; it is rather a summons addressed to one to yield to the exigencies of the other; it is more like a decision come to with partiality than an equitable arbitration. To the North, which has gained its cause before the people, the President signifies that it must abandon the benefit of the decision for the profit of the South, which has been the losing party. Under pretext of conciliation, the Message calls on the conqueror to place himself under the feet of the conquered. Such is the groundwork of Mr. BUCHANAN's propositions. * * * * What, then, does Mr. BUCHANAN ask for? He requires the North to accept, as forming part of the Constitution itself, the three following points: 1. An express recognition of the right of property over slaves wherever Slavery exists or may exist; 2. The duty of protecting that right on all the common Territories, until they constitute themselves into States; 3. The recognition of the right of a master to have a fugitive slave delivered up to him by all the States, and a declaration that all the laws of a State, which are in contradiction to that right are so many violations of the Constitution, and must, therefore, be null and of non effect. It is tantamount to saying to the North: "Grant to the South all it claims; it will then be satisfied, and will not separate itself from you" * * * * Will the North resign itself to a capitulation of its conscience—to a sacrifice of its self-love—and submit, in exchange for the maintenance of the Confederation, to all the exigencies of the South? Will it accept the evasion proposed to it under the form of remonstrance and wise advice? According to Mr. BUCHANAN, that would be the only means of saving the Union. Or will the North, irritated in its turn by the reproaches of the President, who throws on it the whole responsibility of the crisis, persists in its victory, and allow the South, which it has neither threatened nor provoked, to act as it likes? That is what a no distant future will inform us. For our part, our wishes are at the same time for the safety of the great American Republic and for the gradual diminution of Slavery. We much fear, however, that the North will see in the late Message propositions offensive to it; while the South will find there an encouragement to its projects of rupture. Mr. BUCHANAN would thus have failed in his attempt at pacification, and will have bequeathed to his fellow-countrymen only an incoherent commentary on the Constitution of the Republic. Would it not have been better if he had referred to a famous letter of WASHINGTON, dated in April, 1786, and in which that "Father of his Country" said: "There is not a man living who desires more sincerely than I to see a plan adopted for the abolition of Slavery; but there is but one suitable and effectual mode of accomplishing that object—legislative authority."

THE CANADA FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

From the London Times.

The complications incidental to a Fugitive Slave law are just now most strangely exemplified in a case pending before the law courts of Canada. In the Autumn of last year, Mr. SENECA DIGGS, a cotton planter residing in Howard County, Missouri, observed a strange negro walking across his estate. As a matter of course, he challenged this visitor, cross-questioned him, and not being satisfied with his explanations, proceeded to detain him. The negro, ANDERSON by name, accompanied his captor submissively for a short distance, but, as they approached the planter's house, he seized an opportunity, broke away from his enemy, and ran. Mr. DIGGS started instantly in pursuit of the fugitive; but, though three of his own negroes joined in the chase, ANDERSON succeeded for more than an hour in eluding their gripe. At length, as the runaway was approaching a fence, the planter overtook him, and, brandishing a stick over his head, called upon him to surrender. In reply ANDERSON drew a large dirk-knife and threatened death to any one who touched him. Despising such a menace from the lips of a slave, Mr. DIGGS closed boldly with the fugitive, who immediately made good his words by stabbing his assailant to the heart. The unhappy planter reeled back into the ditch, and after a brief struggle, "departed," as a New-York paper observes, "for a land where he will inevitably be convinced of certain facts concerning niggers which he was fond of denying in his lifetime." ANDERSON made good his escape, crossed the Canadian frontier, and commenced a quiet and industrious career as a free man upon British soil.

A short time ago, however, he was tracked to his abode by certain emissaries from Missouri, and claimed, not as a fugitive slave, but as a murderer, under the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty for the extradition of criminals. By that convention it is enacted that any person or persons against whom offences punishable by American law can be established by Canadian law shall be delivered up to justice, and the question was whether the act committed by ANDERSON could be brought under such definitions. That ANDERSON killed DIGGS, and killed him wilfully, was admitted; but was he justified in doing so? Had DIGGS a right to arrest him? If he had, the killing was murder; if he had not, it was justifiable homicide. According to the State law of Missouri there was no doubt about the case. That law enacts that any negro found more than twenty miles from his master's plantation without a pass may be arrested and taken back; and it further ordains that the captor shall receive for his service a reward of $5, besides traveling expenses proportioned to the mileage. Consequently DIGGS was acting legally in apprehending ANDERSON, and ANDERSON illegally in resisting DIGGS. It is perfectly true that the fugitive was defending his liberty, and perhaps his life; but the law of self-preservation, it was said, could not be pleaded. A curious case was put by way of parallel. The law of Canada, like that of England, permits imprisonment for debt, whereas certain States of the American Union recognize no such practice. Suppose, therefore, that an inmate of a debtors' prison in Canada should effect his escape by killing his jailer, and seek an asylum in one of the States where incarceration for debt is unknown, would that State be justified in refusing to surrender the fugitive? Would it not rather be compelled to measure the crime by the usages of the State where it was committed? In the same way, were not the Missouri authorities justified in demanding the surrender of an offender who had been guilty of what by Missouri law was a murder, however it might be regarded in Canada?

These arguments might perhaps have been hard to answer, but there was a loophole for escape. The Canadian Courts were bound to respect American law, but were they bound to respect Missouri law also? The law under which DIGGS attempted to arrest ANDERSON was a law enacted for Missouri exclusively. It was not valid in the Union generally, and would not be recognized, for instance, in New-York or Massachusetts. Now, it is held that engagements between nations must be interpreted by national laws. Great Britain contracts, not with a State of the Union, but with the Union itself. The British Empire treats with the United States, not with the State of Missouri. It recognizes Federal, but not municipal laws; and, as ANDERSON's act was criminal by the latter only, and not by the former, the argument was alleged to fail.

This was the position in which the case was left at the departure of the last mail. The Courts were exceedingly perplexed with the law, and painfully embarrassed, we may well presume, by the dilemma before them. In their hearts and consciences the Canadian authorities must have felt that ANDERSON slew his enemy in defence of all that man holds dear; they must have felt that to surrender him to his pursuers to be burnt alive—a fate probably reserved for him—would be a most dreadful responsibility, and yet, as judges bound to administer the law uprightly, they may have hardly seen how to evade the conclusion. We are not surprised, therefore, to find that they have taken refuge in indecision, and remitted the case successively from one Court to another. First the magistrates gave up the attempt, and referred the matter to the Attorney-General; then the Attorney-General, after two months' consideration, alleged his incompetence; and now the Court of Queen's Bench has cognizance of the question, by which tribunal it must finally be decided. Before this time, indeed, judgment has doubtless been given, though on which side it would be hard to conjecture.

The tone of the correspondence from Canada published in the American journals is very remarkable. The reporters who transmit from Toronto the accounts of the proceedings are evidently under the impression that our colonial authorities will do their duty, whatever pain the act may cost them. They observe, too, that the Canadians, however sensitive they may be to the horrors of the case, will certainly not oppose popular force to the execution of the law. There will be no rescue. If the sentence goes against ANDERSON he will be given up, for the law will be observed by people and judges alike. The correspondent of the New-York *Tribune* records it as a proof of the "strong love of law which pervades the community," that a certain magistrate, presumed to be hostile to the prisoner, has not been tarred and feathered, and he cannot conclude his letter without suggesting that the unfortunate slave, even if delivered over to his pursuers, might be "met" on the borders of the colony by people less accustomed than the Canadians to respect the decisions of Courts. There are only four routes, he observes, practicable at this season of the year, from Canada to the States. *Verbum sap.* The Canadians are full of sympathy. They have supplied the prisoner with necessaries, and with money for his defence. They would probably not refuse information as to the movements of the returning convoy, but they will not break the law. That must be left to people of greater independence.

We suppose there will be hardly a man in England who will not hope for the success even of this forcible rescue, if things come to that extremity. The fate probably in store at this crisis of Southern fanaticism for a slave who not only ran away, but killed the white planter who attempted to arrest him, is too shocking to think of, and yet the Missouri agents may establish their case. The truth is that such complications must forever be contingent upon institutions like that of Slavery. Wherever an institution is at variance in its very essence with the moral instincts of our nature, the antagonism thus created will pervade every question concerning it. All except slaveholders will judge this case by feelings which they will place above the law. They may not carry their convictions to the length of breaking the law, but in their hearts they will condemn it, and will sympathize with the offender. This is a conflict of laws, which can never be terminated by any political compromise or legal adjustment. It must prevail as long as Slavery prevails, for Slavery cannot prevail without enactments against which humanity rebels. Nature and law are therefore forced into collision, and under such conditions no peace can be reasonably expected.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday were 15,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm, and goods suitable for the China market were slightly higher, though business was restricted in consequence of the holidays.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the market quiet, owing to the holidays. FLOUR firm and advancing; quoted 29s. 6d.@32s. 6d. WHEAT advancing and partially slightly higher; Red 11s. 5d.@13s.; White 13s.@14s. CORN quiet but 6d. higher; Mixed and Yellow 39s.@39s. 3d.; White 40s.@41s.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report FLOUR advanced 6d., WHEAT 1d.@2d., and that holders of CORN demand an advance which is not conceded.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

BREADSTUFFS are steady and firm.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF dull. PORK quiet. BACON dull. LARD dull and quotations nominal. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report a decline of 2s. TALLOW quiet; Butchers' quoted at 58s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: SUGAR quiet. COFFEE steady. RICE firm. No other articles mentioned.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROTHERS quote a quiet market during the holidays. WHEAT quiet at 1s.@2s. advance; White American, 65s.@70s.; Red, 60s.@65s. IRON dull. SUGAR steady. TEA unchanged. TALLOW, 60s. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1⅝d. DOLLARS, 5s. 2¼d. EAGLES, 76s. 7d.

HAVRE MARKET.

COTTON—New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 101f.; *bas*, 96f.; sales of the week 16,500 bales; stock, 103,000 bales. The market closed buoyant and advancing.

HAVRE, Thursday, Dec. 27.

BREADSTUFFS advanced. ASHES steady. COFFEE firm. OILS nominal. RICE firm. SUGAR firm, with a slight advance. LARD steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £533,000.

The Money Market was decidedly more stringent, with a pressing demand.

Consols closed on Friday at 92⅜@92⅝ for account, ex dividend, and on Saturday at precisely the same rates, but prices were firmer.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

BARING BROTHERS report a limited business, at previous rates, and confined chiefly to First Mortgage Bonds. New-York Central Sixes, 86@88; Erie Sevens, 91@93; Pennsylvania Central Sixes, 89@91; Michigan Central Eights, 88@90; United States Fives, 89½ ex dividend.

Illinois Central shares were quoted, on Saturday, at 28½ discount; Erie shares at 34½, and New-York Central shares at 76@80.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Pony Express—Money Matters and Secession in California.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The Pony Express passed here at about 1 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 29—3:40 P. M.

Arrived, 26th, ship *Sea Lark*, Boston; 27th, *Chariot of Fame*, Baltimore.

Sailed, 27th, *Golden Fleece* for New-York, and *Ocean Express* for Baker's Island.

The weather has cleared off, but as yet there is no business of consequence doing. A few small lots of goods are changing hands at about the last quotations, but no sale can be forced unless at very low rates. Examinations are being made into the stock of goods for the close of the year. From appearances, we have enough Eastern bacon and pork to last throughout 1861. There is no scarcity of any article. Operations in produce are entirely suspended, but as nothing comes in the country prices nominally are sustained. Not a vessel has cleared from this port for any quarter for an entire week. Money is improved in demand, but the call for it brings into employment a good deal of capital that has been lying idle. Loans are making upon real estate at 1½ per cent., which the borrowers relend on collateral at 1¾@2¼, and business affairs are kept easy thereby.

The steamer of the 1st of January will carry away about $1,500,000.

The general news for this Express is unimportant. Holiday festivities engage the attention of the people of San Francisco since the rainy weather has interrupted business.

Pony Express dates were received from Washington to the 14th inst. The serious aspect of the secession movement at that time, forms the commonest topic of conversation and newspaper discussions.

The statement made in the United States Senate by Mr. LATHAM, that California will remain with the Union of the North and West, no matter what occurs at the South, is generally commended by the newspapers, and is undoubtedly a correct representation of a vast majority of our people on the disunion question. The most ultra Southern men here have an idea that California will go with the Southern States, or set up for herself if disunion takes place.

The total coinage of the San Francisco Branch Mint during the past year was $11,178,000, of which about $200,000 was silver. The deposits of Washoe silver ore in 1859, were $150,000.

The Legislature of California will meet on the first Monday of December.

The effort to elect a successor to Senator GWIN, promises to be a prolonged struggle, on account of a great number of candidates.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

An Outburst of Patriotism—Indorsement of the President's Message—Men and Money Tendered the National Government—Unanimous Vote in Both Houses—Involuntary Servitude—Law and Facts to be Given to the Jury—The Committee on Federal Relations—Protecting Fugitives—Defining Treason—Reorganization of the Militia—Prohibiting the Sale of Arms—The City Chamberlain—Protecting Insolvents—The Weather, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

We had a genuine outburst of loyalty in both Houses this morning,—such prompt action and emphatic talk as will awaken the traitors of the South to a realization that the North is as devoted to the Union as she was devoted to Liberty, in the days that gave birth to the Confederacy.

On the assembling of the House, by unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker LITTLEJOHN introduced a preamble reciting the condition of the country, the progress of treason, and the duty of the States that are still loyal to the National Government,—together with a series of resolutions indorsing the late action of the President, and tendering to the Government the resources of the State—her men and munitions of war.

With a very brief debate, these resolutions were adopted by the decisive vote of 118 to 2—the negatives being Messrs VARIAN and COZANS, two of your representatives, and who sympathize with Mayor WOOD's project to secede the City of New-York away from the State.

The action of the House was at once transmitted to the Senate, and in that body unanimous consent was also given to take them up. After a spirited debate, in which true patriotism rose above party views and partisan considerations, the preamble was so amended as to recite that South Carolina was in a state of rebellion, and her citizens engaged in a rebellious war against the National Government. Thus amended, the action of the House was indorsed by the Senate, by a vote of 28 in the affirmative to 1 in the negative—the negative being Mr. GRANT, of the Orange and Sullivan District.

The House at once concurred in the amendments made by the Senate, and they were at once transmitted to Gov. MORGAN, who will promptly dispatch copies at once to the President and to the Governors of the several States.

A looker-on at this Legislative scene, would have been convinced of the firmness and unanimity of the representatives of the people. The two last speeches made, came from Senator SPINOLA, of Brooklyn, and Senator COLVIN, of this City. Both are democrats—both devoted to their party, but to-day they rose above the partisan, and uttered the true eloquence of loyalty.

The Senate passed to a third reading the bill introduced by Senator COLVIN, to constitute jurors judges of the law and the facts, when called to try persons charged with crime. It was widely discussed, on a motion to recommit, but finally passed by a vote unanimous—save Mr. LAWRENCE. This bill, as I have before wrote you, grew out of the extraordinary charge made during a trial for arson last Summer. During the debate, Senator COLVIN stated that his attention was first called to the abuse by an editorial in the TIMES, and by some communications which accompanied it. It was refreshing to hear proper acknowledgment thus made for the labor of the much abused Press. It was still more refreshing to hear the emphatic denunciations of Senators of the usurpations of the Judiciary, and of their determination to check this growing evil.

The bill to amend the City Charter relative to the appointment of Chamberlain, came up for a third reading to-day. It was laid aside by consent. It is said that it is a project to confirm the appointment of DEVLIN—though I supposed it to be a project to give the patronage of the place to a Republican. The wheels within wheels are getting so intermixed between the wire-pullers of City Democracy and City Republicanism, that I should not be surprised if what is ostensibly a measure of relief to the City should prove to be a confirmation of some peculation or fraud.

Senator J. M. MURPHY gives notice of a bill rendered necessary by the events of the day. It is to prevent the sale of arms by anybody not licensed by the Commissary-General of the State, except in small quantities.

In the House, two or three notices of bills would have sounded oddly enough a year ago—but they seem now to be responsive to the necessities of the times. Mr. PIERCE will to-morrow introduce bills to define treason and to provide for the thorough organization of the militia of the State. Both cannot be too soon enacted, if we would prevent treachery and be prepared for an emergency that may test the resources of the State.

Instead of repealing our law securing the rights of fugitives, we have to-day a proposition to enact a law to prevent slaveholding in the State.

Mr. BRIGHAM notices a bill to prevent involuntary servitude, which you may fancy has connection with the irrepressible conflict—but it does not. The involuntary servitude which Mr. BRIGHAM proposes to abolish is the servitude of tenant to landlord. It is antirentism in another form.

Mr. BENEDICT introduces a bill to give discretion to the Judges to sentence to a Penitentiary or the State Prison, as shall seem most fit. At present only those between the ages of 16 and 21 can be sent to the Penitentiary.

A bill for the relief of insolvents is again brought in to-day. It will be resisted, probably, and perhaps defeated, as the Insolvent bill was last year. But some day there will come a bill sweeping away all laws for the collection of debts—a four-horse Insolvent bill that will do what Gen. JACKSON was right in thinking should be done; it will wipe out the credit system, and so do more for the country than all the statutes of ages. It will promote industry, foster integrity, and make economy a necessity.

The Speaker has announced the Committee on Federal Relations—the tomb prepared for all the Union-saving resolves wherewith the House has been flooded. The following gentlemen compose the Committee: Messrs. Robinson, Birdsall, Fish, Ball, Angel, Pierce, Kernan, McDermott and Ellingwood. Extremes meet in this Committee room,—but I think the Robinson resolves have (what they will not have in the two Houses) a majority of votes—if, as report says, Mr. KERNAN was consulted and approved them before they were introduced. The chances of their passage grow smaller and smaller with every telegraph from the South.

The weather is biting cold, and the sleighing unexceptionable. LEO.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 11.

Gov. MORGAN has to-night telegraphed the resolutions adopted by the Senate and Assembly to-day to the President of the United States, in the following message:

ALBANY, Jan. 11, 1861.

To His Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States, Washington City.

SIR: In obedience to the request of the Legislature of the State, I transmit herewith a copy of the concurrent resolutions of that body adopted this day, tendering the aid of the State to the President of the United States to enable him to enforce the laws and to uphold the authority of the Federal Government. I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant.

(Signed,) EDWIN D. MORGAN.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

The President presented a communication from the Common Council of the City of New-York, calling upon the South to refrain from violent measures; upholding the course of the President of the United States, and approving of the conduct of Major ANDERSON. Referred.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. ROBERTSON—To increase the powers and duties of Notaries Public.

By Mr. MANIERRE—To incorporate the Preachers' Aid Society in the City of New-York.

Mr. MANIERRE also introduced a bill for incorporating the People's Savings Bank, in New-York City.

Mr. HAMMOND reported favorably the bill relative to the attendance of Petit Jurors in the Courts of this State.

Also to increase the fees of Justices of the Peace in civil and criminal cases.

The bill declaring the right of Justices' juries in criminal cases to determine the law and the fact—an important and radical change in criminal jurisprudence—was passed.

Mr. MCLEOD MURPHY gave notice of a bill to regulate the sale of fire-arms and munitions of war.

The Assembly concurrent resolutions, introduced by Mr. LITTLEJOHN, were taken up, the rules being suspended for that purpose.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to amend by making the preamble read:

Whereas, treason, as defined by the Constitution of the United States, exists in one or more of the States of the Union, &c.

Mr. SPINOLA warmly advocated the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. GRANT opposed the amendment, which was adopted, and the resolutions then passed, by ayes 28, nays 1. Mr. GRANT alone voting in the negative. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Immediately after reading the Journal this morning, Mr. LITTLEJOHN took the floor, Mr. BINGHAM in the chair.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN said:

Mr. SPEAKER—The information we have received over the telegraph wires this morning, points out the period when the partisan should be swallowed up in the patriot. I therefore ask the consent of the House to offer at this time the following preamble and resolutions, which I beg leave to read in my place, and which I hope may be passed without debate:

Whereas, The insurgent State of South Carolina, after seizing the Post-offices, Custom-House, moneys and fortifications of the Federal Government, has, by firing into a vessel ordered by the Government to convey troops and provisions to Fort Sumter, virtually declared war; and,

Whereas, The forts and property of the United States Government in Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana have been unlawfully seized, with hostile intentions; and,

Whereas, Their Senators in Congress avow and maintain their treasonable acts; therefore,

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Legislature of New-York is profoundly impressed with the value of the Union, and determined to preserve it unimpaired; that it greets with joy the recent firm, dignified and patriotic Special Message of the President of the United States, and that we tender to him, through the Chief Magistrate of our own State, whatever aid in men and money may be required to enable him to enforce the laws and uphold the authority of the Federal Government; and that, in the defence of the Union, which has conferred prosperity and happiness upon the American people, renewing the pledge given and redeemed by our fathers, we are ready to devote our fortunes, our lives and our sacred honor.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Union-loving citizens and representatives of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, who labor with devoted courage and patriotism to withhold their States from the vortex of secession, are entitled to the gratitude and admiration of the whole people.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Governor be respectfully requested to forward, forthwith, copies of the foregoing resolutions to the President of the Nation, and the Governors of all the States of the Union.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, and they were adopted by 117 to 2.

Mr. COZANS and Mr. VARIAN asked to be excused from voting, on the ground that, while approving of the firm stand of the General Government, they did not deem it wise or patriotic for the State of New-York to declare in favor of coercion, or do any act to hasten the unsheathing of the sword.

The following Committee on Federal Relations was then announced: Messrs. Robinson, Berdsall, Fish, Ball, Angell, Pierce, Kernan, McDermot and Ellingwood.

Mr. PIERCE gave notice of a bill to amend the law in relation to treason, and to reorganize the militia of the State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FINCH—To repeal the capital punishment law.

Also, to submit the question of calling a Convention to amend and revise the Constitution to the people of the State.

By Mr. WOODRUFF—To repeal section 42 of the Metropolitan Police law, relating to the Sunday liquor traffic.

The debate on the Anderson resolutions was resumed by Mr. KERNAN speaking in favor of commending the act of Major ANDERSON, but opposing the gift of a sword. He offered as a substitute the resolution on the same subject adopted by the National House of Representatives.

Messrs. ROBINSON, FISH, CORNING, BARBER, DWIGHT and ELLINGWOOD favored Mr. KERNAN's substitute, and Messrs. BENEDICT, TERRY and PIERCE advocated the gift of the sword.

After a long discussion, Mr. ELLINGWOOD moved to postpone the subject till Monday, which was agreed to under the operation of the previous question, by 62 to 49.

A motion to adjourn over till Monday evening was defeated.

The House agreed to a small amendment to the Littlejohn resolutions, and adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 11.

The steamship *Bienville* is below with Havana dates of the 7th inst.

Sugar was dull at 7¾@8 reals. Stock, 29,000 boxes, against 12,500 boxes last year.

Clayed Molasses was selling at 4 reals, and Muscovado at 4¾ reals.

Freights dull.

Sterling Exchange 12¾@13¾ ℔ cent. per annum. Sight Exchange on New-York, 4@9½ per cent. premium.

Riot in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 11.

CONSTANCE and ROMAIN LOHRER, who stabbed Policemen LONG and HALLAM, at a house of ill-fame, on Wednesday night, were arrested yesterday, and taken to prison. There was considerable excitement yesterday in regard to the affair, and an attempt was made to take the prisoners from the jail by force. This was prevented by the Guthrie Grays, who were ordered out to protect the jail. HALLAM died yesterday.

The Case of Kentucky Against Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11.

The case of Kentucky against the Governor of Ohio, who refused to issue his warrant for the arrest of LAGO, charged with having enticed a slave from Kentucky into Ohio, was sent for to day in the Supreme Court, but the Attorney-General of Ohio having forwarded an affidavit that a professional engagement prevented his attendance, the case was postponed til the 8th of February. Kentucky was ready by counsel.

The Canada Fugitive Slave Case.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Jan. 11.

The fugitive slave ANDERSON was returned to Brantford, C. W., yesterday, to await the action of the Court of Appeals, which will probably not take place until Summer.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Phrenological Examinations,
with charts and
WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER,
given daily by
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Billiards.—The identical table used by General WASHINGTON for exercise in Revolutionary times, and ten others, with BASSFORD'S improvements, PLAYING and SALES ROOMS, No. 149 Fulton, and No. 8 Ann-st., up stairs.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

VANDERVEER—RAPELYE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, JOHN HENRY VANDERVEER, of Freehold, N. J., to Miss LEMMA RAPELYE, daughter of Jacob Rapelye, Esq.

HARRISON—HAMILTON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Jan. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John McC. Holmes Pastor of the Lee-av. Church, EDWIN M. HARRISON, of New-York, to FANNIE, youngest daughter of Silas N. Hamilton, of Brooklyn, E. D.

BARNES—HALE.—In North Dana, Mass., on Thursday, Jan. 10, by Rev. John Peterson, EDWARD L. BARNES, of New-York, to Miss H. LOUISA, daughter of Warren Hale, of North Dana.

DIED.

WALLACE.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 11, Mrs. MARAGET WALLACE, aged 76 years.

Her friends and relatives, also the friends of her son, Albert G. Wallace, and sons-in-law, Isaac Lewis, Wm. J. Lewis and Wm. C. Crawford, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday next, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 164 West 49th-st. The members of Stanton st. Baptist Church are particularly invited to attend.

VARLEY.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 11, at the residence of his parents, No. 249 West 23d-st., of scarlet fever, WALTER FRANCIS, youngest child of Dr. C. D. and M. A. Varley, aged 2 years, 1 month and 20 days.

His remains will be taken to Ridgefield, Conn., for interment.

COOPER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 10, Miss SARAH COOPER, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the house of her brother, Peter Cooper, Esq., No. 9 Lexington-av., on Saturday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

MORRILL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, after a long illness, CYNTHIA L. MORRILL, beloved wife of Dr. H. E. Morrill, in the 38th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Plymouth Church, (Henry Ward Beecher's,) on Sabbath afternoon, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock.

WASHBURN.—In Brooklyn on Thursday, Dec. 10, A. H. WASHBURN, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 180 Atlantic st., on Saturday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCDONALD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 11, of scarlet fever, HERBERT C., only child of Allen and Cynthia E. McDonald, aged 5 years and 1 month.

Funeral on Sunday, 13th inst., at 2 P. M., from No. 42 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

BOWERS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 11, WILLIAM C. BOWERS, aged 65 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the Monday morning papers.

MITCHILL.—On Friday evening, Jan. 11, HELEN, wife of Samuel L. Mitchill, Jr., and daughter of U. J. Smith.

DAVIS.—On Friday, Jan. 11, at 5 o'clock, of dropsy Miss MARIA S. DAVIS.

The funeral service will take place at 1 o'clock P. M. this day, (Saturday.) The friends of the deceased are invited, without further notice.

CRONK.—In Westfield, Staten Island, on Thursday, Jan. 10, IDA JONE, youngest daughter of S. W. Cronk, aged 6 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, S. W. Cronk, at Westfield, Staten Island, on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock. Boat leaves the Battery at 9 o'clock, to connect with the cars. Carriages will be in waiting at Richmond Valley Station.

ANNIN.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 10, SUSANNA EDWARDS, eldest daughter of Joseph and Sarah E. Annin, in the 13th year of her age.

CARD.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 10, of congestion of the brain, GEORGIANA ADELAIDE CARD, (born Ricks,) aged 7 years, 2 months and 5 days.

HARRINGTON.—At Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, on Thursday, Jan. 10, LOUISE, eldest daughter of Thomas B. Harrington aged 4 years and 7 months.

Funeral on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Leaving New-York by the 3d-av. cars, they will find carriages in waiting at Harlem Bridge at 12 o'clock.

MCDOUGALL.—In Aiken, S. C., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 2, ALEXANDER MCDOUGALL, late of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Edward G. Burgess, No. 190 South 1st-st., Jersey City.

CHURCH.—In Belvidere, Allegany County, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 10, Hon. PHILIP CHURCH, aged 82 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 69, Jan. 11, 1861.

56, 13, 40, 78, 6, 73, 57, 54, 36, 62, 32, 17, 15.

Class No. 70, Jan. 11, 1861.

17, 53, 69, 56, 15, 5, 10, 52, 45, 59, 54, 75, 71.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 11, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.—Organized under special legislative authority, and governed by men of the highest character and skill, the Graefenberg Medical Establishment is guaranteed as a responsible and trustworthy institution, and it is the most widely known and best esteemed medical organization in the country.

TESTIMONIALS REGARDING ITS MEDICINES HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED from such men as
Gov. WESTCOTT, *of Florida.*
Rev. N. BANGS, *of the Methodist Church.*
Hon. J. R. BRIGGS, *Supervisor County of New-York*,
and from leading Divines, Physicians and public men.

My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.

FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor
New-York *Commercial Advertiser.*

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public.

N. BANGS, D. D.,
of the Methodist Church.

Since that time one of the leading Graefenberg Medicines has been its

UTERINE CATHOLICON,

which is the only reliable cure for these diseases which render the lives of women, from the age of fifteen upward, miserable to an extent only known to themselves. These diseases afflict married and single, and no social position, refinement of living, or condition in life, affords any guarantee against them. Beside the local uterine symptoms, they are often attended with Deranged Monthly Periods:

Irregularities—Weakness—Faintness—
Deranged Appetite—Pain in the Back and
Kidneys—Chills—Cold Hands and Feet—
Bloating—Feverishness—Neuralgia—
Palpitation of the Heart—
Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Restlessness—
Disturbed Sleep—Flushes of Heat—
Acid Stomach—Nausea—Indigestion—
Difficult passing of Urine, with heat or smarting—
Itching—Burning or Irritation of the Uterine Organs
—Anxiety—Nervous Twitching—
Irritable Temper—Sadness—Depraved Appetite—
Flatulence—Unpleasant Dreams—Pain in the Uterine
Organs—Numbness and Pain in the Limbs—
Loss of Memory—Pain in the Back.

Dr. BRIDGE—Dear Sir: I am a Methodist minister, and have to travel much among the country towns, where I see many people in their homes. Knowing the Graefenberg Medicines so well, I always recommend them. The Pills and Uterine Catholicon work absolute miracles. I have seen many a suffering and broken down woman, to whom I have advised the Catholicon, and on seeing her again, she has told me that she has been entirely cured, and that she would advise a woman who was afflicted with any female weakness or irregularity, or uterine difficulty to go short of bread until six dollars were saved to send for the Catholicon. It will always cure, no matter how bad or how long standing the case has been. Ever after the best physicians in the country have labored for years in vain, I have known the Graefenberg Catholicon to cure so often that I urge everybody to make any sacrifice to get it. It will never fail, and all sufferers may look upon it, as the greatest blessing ever offered to them.

Rev. W. H. LAWRENCE, Missouri.

THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON is prepared by an educated physician, and may be fully depended upon. All other preparations should be avoided.

Price $1 50 *per bottle* FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO THE END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK.

Address
JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute,
No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS are the best in the world for family use, and for INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

Address as above.

☞ All of the Graefenberg medicines are sold at No. 2 BOND-ST., and by all druggists.

☞ Dr. BRIDGE *will visit invalids in any part of New-York or vicinity, and also receive them at his residence in the Graefenberg Institute Buildings, No. 2 BOND-ST., New-York, and he is permitted to refer, among others, to*
HORACE GREELEY, *of The New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York.*

THE WISE FOR HEALTH ON EXERCISE DEPEND.—Begin the new year with a firm resolution to attend WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Terms, only $16 per annum.

SANDS' WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT.
For COUGHS, COLDS and CONSUMPTION.
Pleasant to take and a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle; sold by all druggists. Wholesale by R. ERWIN, 245 Grand-st.

$40.—PARKER SEWING-MACHINE.—Our firm is dissolved this day, and the business will be continued at No 469 Broadway, by the PARKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.
New-York, Jan. 4 1861. VERNON & CO.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via Liverpool, per United States steamer KANGAROO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 12th day of January, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

A BUSINESS MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the Women's Hospital will be held at the Institute, No. 83 Madison-av., 12 o'clock, Saturday morning.
Mrs. WALDEN PELL, Sec.

NEW BOOKS.

MESSRS. RUDD & CARLETON
HAVE IN PRESS,
FOR IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION:

FAST-DAY SERMONS.

A volume comprising the most marked and important discourses from prominent pulpits throughout the United States—both North and South—on the question now convulsing the country.

One elegant duodecimo, cloth-bound. Price $1.

SHALL WHITE MEN RULE AMERICA?

READY ON MONDAY:
NEGROES AND NEGRO "SLAVERY."
THE FIRST AN INFERIOR RACE—THE LATTER ITS NORMAL CONDITION.
BY J. H. VAN EVRIE, M. D.
1 Vol., 12mo. Price $1.

The author of this publication has devoted several years to the great and agitating question of so-called negro Slavery, especially to that portion of the general subject embracing the *specific* character of the negro and his natural relation to the white man. The results of his investigations are now laid before the public.

The author has presented the arguments bearing on the subject in a popular form, and has avoided, as far as possible, the use of scientific terms, in order to make it acceptable to all classes. The time has now arrived when the misconceptions concerning the negro character and the social institutions of the South must be exploded. The Confederacy is now crumbling into pieces from the doctrine that an "irrepressible conflict" exists between the Northern and Southern systems of society, when, in reality, they are entirely harmonious in theory, and would be so in practice if the truth were only revealed concerning the negro.

The work will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price.

VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.,
Publishers,
No. 162 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ For sale by all Booksellers. The Trade supplied by all the principal jobbers in New-York and Philadelphia.

THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
NOW READY,
THE
ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR;
being
An accurate and detailed account
of
THE VARIOUS DISEASES TO WHICH THE EQUINE RACE ARE SUBJECTED;
together with
THE LATEST MODE OF TREATMENT,
and
ALL THE REQUISITE PRESCRIPTIONS.
Written in plain English.
By
EDWARD MAYHEW, M. R. C. V. S.,
Author of "The Horse's Mouth," "Dogs: Their Management," Editor of "Blain's Veterinary Art," &c., &c.
Illustrated with more than 400 Pictorial Representations.
1 vol. 8 vo., Cloth, $2 50; Sheep, $3.

A very slight expenditure of humanity would save the equine race from a long list of ills which now are consequent upon mortal ignorance or upon human brutality. It is painful to reflect how many of those affections spoken of as equine disorders, might be cheaply eradicated by the more reasonable treatment of the animal, which man proverbially esteems to be his most hazardous property.

Cruelty is a very extravagant indulgence. In the writer's conviction, humanity toward animals should be more commonly practiced, if not from any higher motive, because it is certainly the truest economy. To make this fact plain is the intention of the present publication. To prove that horses are gifted with something beyond the mere sensation which is common to all moving things, is the object of the present work. To convince the public, by appealing to the eye and to the understanding, through the means of engravings and of letter-press, that the equine race inherit higher feelings than the vast majority of mankind are prepared to admit, is the purpose of the book now in the hands of the reader. To demonstrate how closely nature has associated man and horse in their liabilities and in their diseases—to induce men, by informing their sympathies, to treat more tenderly the timid life which is disposed to serve, and is also willing to love them, is the highest reward the author of the following pages can picture to himself.—*Extract from Preface.*

This book will be sent, postage paid, to any address within 3,000 miles, on receipt of the price.

WALKER ON SCREW PROPULSION.
NOTES ON SCREW PROPULSION;
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FROM NICARAGUA.

Condition of Affairs—Action of Mr. Heiss—The Transit Question.

LEON, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, of Nov. 6, I perceive several errors from your correspondent, signed F. W. R., and which cannot, in justice to names mentioned publicly and to the country, pass unnoticed at my hands.

Being in the country, and not on its borders, conversing and being acquainted with the most prominent men of the State, and those that dictate its opinions, and a "looker-on also, and much observing," I am entitled to credence. The first error is "the dissatisfaction expressed at the *immense impost of ninety cents a year*, or *three days' labor* towards the improvement of the roads. There is no dissent nor disinclination to evade this tax, and it meets with the hearty concurrence of all. I have heard, from rumor, of *one* solitary exception—and he was an American, who has been living here many years, and perhaps received more advantages from its benefits than any one other.

The second is that Mr. HEISS, *special agent*, was endeavoring to influence MARTINEZ in reference to the treaty, in connection with the United States Minister, Mr. DIMITRY. This is true in neither respect, as he has never been to Managua, nor seen MARTINEZ, or had relations social or political with him. It is most probable, too, his views on political matters in reference to the treaty and those of the Minister might not be of one accord on all points, which, however, would purport but little, as he has nought to do with "affairs of State," or place himself or opinions before the public, save when demanded. In justice to that gentleman, who came here for the recuperation of his health, and who was not out of his house in Leon a dozen times during his residence in the State, I make this explanation, as he is not here to respond to it, and may not see it.

The third fault—"in regard to the treaty"—I have heard but one opinion respecting it, and that was, they only waited its prolongation to approve it. *Why* they are not willing to convene a Congress a month before its usual time, can easily be explained and justified to the clear judgment and unprejudiced mind. Their two former extra sessions in regard to this treaty, to satisfy the demands of the United States, involved considerable expense, which at that time they could illy afford. When it was proposed by your Minister some weeks since, many of the deputies were in the Army and scattered through the country; it was also the season for the gathering of the crops. As Congress does "not put money in their purse," but lightens it, they "go unwillingly by," and it is often necessary to detail a guard to summon them to the seat of government. The Walker excitement is now over, and I doubt not, their first act on assembling on the 1st of January, would have been to have passed the treaty, if they believed it would have been valid, as they were led to infer it would not, after the 27th of December—the time fixed for its expiration. Again your correspondent is at fault, when he says "the Government is distrustful of the people, and the old feud between Granada and Leon will be revived."

The country was never in a more tranquil condition, since its secession from the "Confederacy," nor has there been peace of so long a duration at any time previous. This fact can easily be solved from the statistics of the revenues which this year amount to nearly $300,000, a very great increase on that of the preceding year. They have somewhat aroused to the true needs for their progression, and are just awakening from their "Van Winkle" sleep of twenty years. They are becoming sensible to the fact that their swords must be turned into plow-shares, and their spears into pruning hooks, if they wish to maintain a place in the history of nations. The few, who control public opinion, are becoming more liberalized in their views, and are now digesting a code of laws suitable to their necessities, embracing the imposition of taxes; a proper survey, and distribution of lands; a fund for the establishment of Schools, &c. It is true, this is in embryo, and will not meet with favor at first, with the majority, who are ignorant of political economy, and many of whom cannot read or write; but in their lannguage, "poco-à-poco," and it will succeed. With BROUGHAM, that distinguished and time-honored statesman, it may be said, "The schoolmaster is abroad," and shedding his beams over these heterogeneous people, who, with all the diplomacy and courtesy of the most polished court, unite the rudest elements of civilization, for it cannot be called *more* than civilization, when they adjourn from the Church to the cock-pit, to which, often *padres* give countenance by attendance, and where the display of fireworks, masquerades and other diversions are the amusements on Sundays, and part of their religious ceremonies.

However, I am entirely digressing from my theme, and "*nous verrons à nos moutons*," by mentioning one other public topic, in connection with your correspondent. This is the much-vexed question of "The Transit." The people, and more particularly Congress, are awakening to the fact that a transit to be of much and of permanent value must traverse the greater part of their State to enable its productions to be more accessible. The propriety and feasibility of a *certain* route has been under discussion, and meets with favor from those most competent to pronounce upon its merits. It assuredly possesses superior advantages over the former transit of twelve miles from "Virgin Bay to San Juan del Sur." This proposed plan is from San Juan del Norte, by the San Juan River, to San Carlos; from there to the site of old Leon, where the land route of only 36 miles, through a delightful and level country, will bring you to the port of Realejo. The lakes, Managua and Nicaragua, can be connected through the falls of Tipitapi, by a series of locks comprising a rise of but sixteen feet. Steamers or boats drawing 15 or 16 feet of water can navigate these waters with ease. This project will bring all the mineral wealth of Chontales, and the agricultural resources of Segonia and Matagalpa, within 50 miles or less of Lake Managua. It is the most economical, as well as most practical, of all yet proposed, or submitted for inquiry. I will, if agreeable to you, and this meet with favor at your hands, detail more at length all pertaining to this subject, besides other interesting matter to insert in your valuable and agreeable journal. There is very much in this country to awaken the enterprise of our people, and much in its customs to afford themes for many letters, which might prove useful to point a moral, and, perhaps, adorn a tale.

A LOOKER-ON IN VIENNA.

LAW COURTS.

THE CHAMBERLAIN CONTROVERSY.

Mr. Platt to Continue in the Custody of the Sheriff until he Complies with the Requirements of the Writ.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hilton.

Matter of the application of Daniel Devlin, City Chamberlain.—After the argument in this case was concluded yesterday, Judge HILTON ended the present proceeding by the following opinion, and an order in pursuance of it:

Hilton, J.—This proceeding has been instituted before me under 1 R. S., 124, §§ 50, 51, 52, 53, on behalf of Daniel Devlin, claiming to have been duly appointed successor of Nathan C. Platt, as Chamberlain of the City of New-York, to procure the delivery of the books and papers appertaining to the office, and which are in his custody.

The sections of the statutes referred to provide: That whenever a person shall be removed from public office, or his term shall expire, he shall, on demand, deliver over to his successor all the books and papers in his custody in any way appertaining to the office, and in case of neglect or refusal so to do, such successor may make application to any Justice of the Supreme Court, or First Judge of the County where the person so refusing shall reside, who, upon being satisfied by proper proofs that any such books or papers are withheld, shall grant an order directing such person to show cause within a short and reasonable time, why he should not be compelled to deliver the same. At the time appointed the officer must proceed to inquire into the circumstances, when, if the person charged shall make oath that he has truly delivered over to his successor all such books and papers, further proceedings shall thenceforth cease. But, if such oath is not made, and it appears that the books and papers are withheld, the Judge before whom the proceedings are had, shall, by warrant, commit the person so withholding, to the jail of the county, there to remain until he delivers over such books and papers or is otherwise discharged according to law.

Having, upon sufficient proof, granted the order to show cause, at the time appointed the parties appeared, and the counsel for Mr. Platt produced a writ of *certiorari* issued by the Supreme Court in this District, granted at a Special Term thereof, held by Mr. Justice BARNARD, and claimed that by virtue of the writ all such powers were suspended and stayed, and this proceeding was removed into the Supreme Court.

My answer to this was, that although entertaining great respect for the tribunal from which the writ emanated, yet I did not consider it as possessing the power to arrest a proceeding thus instituted before me as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, prior to any final determination being made of the matter involved. That if the writ had the effect claimed, its operation would be to remove a statutory proceeding, intended to be summary before a Judge sitting at Chambers, into the Supreme Court at a General Term; a tribunal possessing no power whatever to continue or complete it, or to give any relief to an application thus removed in its incipient state.

On reflection I see no reason to change the views thus expressed. There cannot of course be a doubt as to the power of the Supreme Court to review, by the common law writ of *certiorari* the final adjudications and determinations of all officers vested by the Legislature with power to decide upon the property or rights of any citizen, who act in a summary manner, or in a new course different from that in common law. But as its legitimate office is to review and correct the decisions and determination of inferior officers and tribunals, and not to invest the Court with the right to exercise the powers thus conferred by statute on special officers and tribunals, it necessarily follows that it does not, before trial and final determination, direct the infer or jurisdiction of the right to determine the proceeding instituted before it, nor does it withdraw from it the question to be tried. As said in Lyde *vs.* Noble (20 John., 83:) "When this *certiorari* was granted, there had been no order, assignment or trial; the magistrate had performed a ministerial act only; he had administered an oath and issued a summons. By allowing a *certiorari*, the superior tribunal would be assuming an original jurisdiction instead of a power to review and correct;" and in that case, Woodworth, J., in delivering the opinion of the Court, remarked: "I have not met with any case where, in a civil proceeding before an inferior magistrate who has express jurisdiction by statute, a *certiorari* has been held to lie to remove the issue or question to be tried, by the magistrates to the Supreme Court;" and, indeed, he might have added that, according to the whole current of authorities from the earliest times to the present, the common law writ of *certiorari* never lies before judgment. Thus, it is stated in Bacon's Abr., (title *Certiorari*, 560,) that it is a good objection against granting the writ that issue is joined and venire awarded for trial in the Court below. In Rex *vs.* Nicolls, (Strange, 1,228,) it was held that a verdict could not be removed by *certiorari*, from the sessions, before judgment. (See also Comyns' Dig. title, *Certiorari*.) And in Haines *vs.* Backus (4 Wend., 213) the late Supreme Court held to this view in a case in all respects analagous to the present. These proceedings, under the statute relative to forcible entry and detainer, were instituted before a County Judge, who, upon complaint made, had issued a precept to inquire into the matters in question. The parties appeared, but previous to the jury being called a *certiorari* removing the proceeding into the Supreme Court was served upon the Judge, who, thereupon, suspended proceedings and made return to the writ. On motion to quash, the Court, per Savage, C. J., held "that the *certiorari* was clearly premature, until inquisition found there was nothing to remove. The inquisition could not be found by the Court, but could be obtained only in the method prescribed by the statute." (Sec. 2 R. S., 510.)

Many other cases might be cited, but it seems unnecessary. They all tend, however, to recognize the writ as performing the same office to inferior tribunals or jurisdiction, that a writ of error formerly did to inferior courts of record, and that in its office of removing final adjudications for revision it possesses all the characteristics of a writ of error. (Stone *vs.* Mayor of New-York, 25 Wend, 167. Morewood *vs.* Hillister. Pratt, J., 2 Selden 312. Birdsall *vs.* Phillips 17 Wend, 468 and cases cited.)

But a conclusive answer to the right claimed by the Supreme Court in respect to this proceeding, is to be found in chap 32, Laws 1844, p. 30, which declares that no writ of *habeas corpus*, a *certiorari*, shall be allowed, whereof any cause or proceeding may be removed before a final judgment in such cause, or before a final decision in such proceeding, from the Court of Common Pleas into the Supreme Court, except that transitory actions may be removed where a trial ought to be had elsewhere than in the City of New-York. This statute, however, as I have already shown, was only declaratory of the existing law, but intended evidently to place the question beyond dispute.

On the argument counsel for Mr. Platt insisted that it related only to proceedings in Court, but when it is borne in mind that at the time this law was enacted the Court of Common Pleas existed only as a Court of common law jurisdiction, possessing no equity powers whatever, and therefore no right to entertain any special proceedings as a Court, while on the other hand the Judges were invested with almost innumerable powers in special statutory proceedings, it follows, I think, as an irresistible conclusion, that the law, to have any effect whatever, must have the interpretation that it relates to all such proceedings as by statute were authorized to be instituted before any Judge of the Common Pleas. (See also 2 R. S., 389, secs. 2, 14, 16.)

Believing, for the reasons stated, that the writ thus served upon me, and which, it seems, was procured *exparte*, and upon that ground irregular, (see Monroe *vs.* Walker, 6 Cowen, 397,) and might be treated as a nullity, (Shotwell *vs.* Daniels, 3 John, 340; Grahams Prac., 559,) was not only improvidently issued, but unauthorized by law. I concluded to disregard it, and directed the proceeding before me to continue, whereupon it was further contended on behalf of Mr. Platt, that as I was not the first Judge of Court of Common Pleas, or of the county, I was not possessed of any power or jurisdiction in the premises. This objection, it is proper to say, was not accompanied by a reference to any statutes bearing upon the points; therefore, for the information of the connsel, I will briefly refer to the authorities under which each Judge of the Court is invested with all the powers of the first Judge of this county, and can act as such in any statuary proceeding which may be instituted before such an officer.

I believe it will be conceded that the present Court of Common Pleas may date its origin far beyond that of any judicial tribunal in this State. Beginning under the rule of Gov. Stuyvesant, in 1653, it was known as the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens: (see history of the Court, by Judge Daly, 1 E. D. Smith R., xxiv.,) with several changes, more particularly respecting its jurisdiction; it continued until the Dutch formally surrendered the Colony of New-Netherland to the English; when, in 1647, it was convened as the Mayor's Court, and thus, though not without many alterations it its powers, &c., it remained down to 1821. (See Laws, p. 64;) when it was changed to that of "the Court of Common Pleas, or County Court of the City and County of New-York." and a first Judge was authorized to be appointed to preside in it. In 1834 an associate Judge was added; (see Laws, ch. 119;) and in 1839, (see Laws, ch. 116,) another, each possessing, however, all the powers and jurisdictions of the first Judge, in any suit or proceeding. The Constitution of 1846, (Art. 6,) in reorganizing the judicial power of the State, did not interfere with the Court thus constituted, but on the contrary, by Art. 14, Sec. 12, expressly declared that it should remain with its then powers and jurisdictions, until otherwise directed by the Legislature, and the Judges thereof should continue in office until the expiration of their terms, or until the Legislature should otherwise direct. In 1847, (see laws, p. 279) the Legislature provided for the election of three Judges of the Court who were to elect one of their number to be the first Judge, and declared that the Judges so elected should have and possess the same powers and perform the same duties that the first and assistant Judges then possessed, had and performed. Language so plain as this would not seem to need a judicial interpretation, yet it was construed by the Court of Appeals, in *Renard vs. Hargous*, (3 Kernan, 259,) to continue in the present Judges, not only all the powers and jurisdictions formerly possessed by the Court of Common Pleas or County Court, and by the first and associate Judges thereof, but also the power of Supreme Court Commissioner which the Judges theretofore possessed *virtute officio*.

This would seem, as it doubtless is, sufficient to justify me in entertaining jurisdiction of the present proceeding; but I may go still farther. By the Judiciary act of 1849, (see Laws, p. 330, sec. 36,) the County Courts in the several counties of this State, except in this City, were organized with all the powers of the former Courts of Common Pleas, and the County Judge was invested with all the powers and duties and jurisdiction of the former Judges of such Courts. The code of procedure in 1848, somewhat limited these powers of the County Court, but continued them respecting all statutory proceedings like the present. Then, and as it would seem, to place the powers and jurisdiction of this Court and its Judges beyond a doubt, in 1854, (see Laws, chap. 198,) a law was passed declaring that the present Court of Common Pleas had power and jurisdiction to exercise in this City and County, all the powers and jurisdictions then or thereafter to be conferred upon or vested in the County Courts in their counties; and also the powers and jurisdiction which were invested in the Court of Common Pleas prior to the enactment of the code of procedure in 1848; all this being in addition to the powers conferred upon us by the code (sec. 33) creating us a court of general jurisdiction in all actions and proceedings, whether of law or equity, within the County of New-York.

Having for these reasons determined that I possessed the power conferred by the statute upon the first Judge of the county, in respect to proceedings of this nature, I directed the present controversy to proceed before me. Counsel for Mr. Platt then presented his affidavit denying that he had been legally removed from the office of Chamberlain, or that Mr. Devlin had been legally appointed his successor. In opposition to this, a record of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, upon the removal of Mr. Platt, was produced, duly certified by the Clerk of the Common Council, (Laws of 1832, chap. 158, sec. 3,) showing that during the year 1860 Alderman William J. Peck was President of the Board of Aldermen. That in Dec. 24, the said Peck, being then acting Mayor of the City, removed Mr. Platt from the office of Chamberlain, for certain causes alleged; and asked the Board, to whom he addressed a written communication on the subject, to concur in such removal. It appears that the Board of Aldermen concurred, and therefrom a message was received from the acting Mayor, Mr. Peck, nominating Daniel Devlin to such office, and the Board consented thereto. It was further shown to my satisfaction that on the 21st day of December, 1860, Hon. Fernando Wood, the elected Mayor, left the City and State of New-York, and did not return until the 27th of the month; during all which time Mr. Peck attended at the Mayor's office and acted as the Mayor of the City, and that at the time he so acted, Mr. Wood was not present at the office. Opposed to the appointment thus made, Mr. Platt alleges that the Mayor has suspended Mr. Devlin from the office of Chamberlain.

Assuming that the proof and claim on behalf of Mr. Devlin is sufficiently denied by Mr. Platt, it becomes necessary for me to look into the Charter of the City for the purpose of determining whether the removal and appointment thus made is in conformity with its provisions. (See Laws 1857, 874.) By section 17, it is declared that whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Mayor, or whenever the Mayor shall be absent from the City, or be prevented by sickness, or any other cause, from attending to the duties of his office, or shall be removed, as in the Charter provided, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor; and shall possess all the rights and power of the Mayor during the continuance of such vacancy, absence or disability.

Section 22 provides for a department in the City Government denominated the Department of Finance, the chief officer of which shall be called the Comptroller of the City of New-York. In this Department there shall be a bureau for the reception and paying out of moneys belonging to the City, the chief officer of which bureau is called the Chamberlain of the City of New-York, who is required to keep certain books of account. This officer, by section 21, is required to be appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, and may be removed in the same manner with the head of Departments.

The power of removal is, by the same section, given in these words: "The Mayor shall have power to suspend for cause during any recess of the Common Council, and, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, to remove any of the heads of Departments, except the Comptroller and the Counsel to the Corporation, which suspension and the cause thereof shall be communicated to the Common Council, if in session, and if not, then at the first meeting thereof. The Board of Aldermen shall have power, without the consent of the Mayor, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected, to remove any of the heads of Departments for cause, other than the Comptroller and the Counsel to the Corporation."

It seems to me that provisions so plain and unambiguous require no comment or explanation. In the absence of the Mayor the President of the Board of Aldermen becomes Mayor in fact for any purpose, and can exercise all his powers. He may with the consent of the Board of Aldermen remove the Chamberlain, and appoint another in his place; but as this officer is only chief of a bureau in a department of which the Comptroller is head, there is no power of suspension connected with him, that power being confined to the Heads of Departments.

The conclusion is thus forced upon my mind, unaccompanied by any doubt whatever, that, under the circumstances disclosed, Mr. Platt has been legally removed from the office of Chamberlain, and Mr. Devlin has been duly appointed his successor, and, as such, is entitled to have delivered to his custody all the books and papers in the possession of Mr. Platt appertaining to the office. (The People *vs.* Stevens, 5 Hill, 626.) I must, therefore, declare that it has been made to appear to me that such books and papers are withheld by Mr. Platt from Mr. Devlin; and, under the provisions of the statutes respecting proceedings of this nature, (Sec. 53.) I am constrained to issue a warrant committing Mr. Platt to the County Jail, there to remain until he shall deliver up such books and papers, or be otherwise discharged according to law.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

ARSON—TRIAL OF FRIEDRICH FREUND.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, the District Attorney moved on the cause of Friedrich Freund, indicted for arson in the first degree.

Mr. H. W. Allen opened for the people in a brief address to the jury, stating that the prisoner's premises, No. 212 Division-street, were discovered to have been set on fire at 2 or 3 o'clock, on the morning of the 17th of November last, and that at the time the prisoner and his wife were found at their front door, all dressed, and with all their valuables, jewels, marriage certificate, policy of insurance &c., in their pockets. The house was used as a dwelling and lager-beer saloon, and was insured for $500. The house was found to be fired in four different places.

Mr. Henry Morrison was assigned by the Court to the defence, the prisoner having no means for securing service of counsel.

Policeman Robert W. Gray, the first witness, testified that on the night of the fire his attention was attracted to the premises of prisoner by the cry of fire. He attempted to enter the front basement door, but could not on account of the smoke. At this time the prisoner and his wife stood on the steps leading from the sidewalk to the basement door. They were both fully dressed, the woman having on two dresses. Witness then gained access to the building through a rear door, and busied himself in extinguishing the fire, which had been kindled in four places, two of them being in beds. The back door of the building was locked, and had to be broken in. Witness then went to the station-house with the prisoner to telegraph the Fire Marshal. On the way, in reply to a question, the prisoner said his house was insured for $400. At the station-house both the prisoner and his wife were searched, and upon them were found some ten dollars in money, a watch, other jewelry, two dresses, new undersleeves, marriage certificate, letters, policy of insurance, &c.

Fire-Marshal Baker next testified in corroboration of the testimony last given. He also produced the articles mentioned by the last witness as having been taken from the prisoner and his wife. Witness here described circumstantially the appearance of the premises after the fire. Upon the request of the counsel for defence, witness was allowed to state that in his opinion the prisoner had set the fire to obliterate all evidence of the value of the property he had therein, in order to get the insurance. Witness could not believe that any man would be so bad as to design to burn down a house containing so many families as there were in this.

Officer Augustus Wood next testified in corroboration of the evidence already given, but brought out no new facts.

Stephen Haff next testified that he made an inventory of all the property on the premises after the fire. A liberal valuation thereof did not exceed $120.

Ferdinand Freedman next testified he lived in the building which was fired in Division-street in November last; he occupied a bedroom over the basement, and slept there on the night of the fire, with his wife and two children.

Edward B. Fellows next testified that he was Secretary of the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company. He identified the policy of insurance for $120, shown him, and here put in evidence.

Officer Henry Dearborn next testified that he had a conversation with the prisoner before the fire. The witness asked him how he was getting on, and he replied poorly, and that he tried to sell out. The prosecution here rested.

Counsel for defence asked for acquittal on the grounds that the indictment laid the Thirteenth Ward, as the *locus in quo*, while there had been no proof that it was in the Thirteenth Ward, but only at the corner of Hester and Division streets; and that further, the time in the indictment was laid as the night of the 16th, while the testimony of Freedman was that he was in the house on the morning of the 17th. The Court denied the application, on the grounds that as the public laws of New-York defined the boundaries of Wards, the Court was bound to take cognizance of the fact that the corner of Hester and Division streets was in the Thirteenth Ward; and further, the morning of the 17th before light was, to all legal intents, the night of the 16th.

Counsel for defence then opened to the jury, in a brief address, setting forth the prisoner's theory that having been awakened in the night by the clouds of smoke, he awoke his wife and with her escaped from the house. Finding then that he would be able to return and save all the property that he possessed in the world, he entered the house and securing his policy and other valuables, he dressed himself, and in accordance with his very first impulse, rushed to the door of the man who lived above, and knocked loudly at his door and shouted fire.

The first witness for the defence was *Archibald Van Norden*, who testified that there were large openings between in the door which separated the rooms in which the fire was found.

The witness *Freedman* was then recalled, and testified that on the night of the fire he was awakened by the knocking of the prisoner, who was at his door crying fire; witness asked the prisoner where the fire was; prisoner replied that someone had set the back door on fire; there were nineteen families in the house; when witness first saw prisoner, he had on a light-colored jacket.

Wm. Hoffmeyer next testified that on the night of the fire he heard the prisoner shout fire.

Counsel for defence closed with a very able and ingenious argument for the prisoner's acquittal, or at least a reduction of the offence to the third degree.

The District-Attorney then briefly addressed the jury, who took the case under the charge of the Court, and in about an hour returned and reported that they were unable to agree, and asked advice of the Court on certain portions of the testimony. The advice was given, and the jury again retired, and at a late hour last evening had not agreed.

The Court meets this morning at 10 o'clock, when the Grand Jury will bring in certain papers. There will be no trials to-day.

Court of General Sessions.

A BATCH OF THIEVES AND BURGLARS FOR SING SING.

In this Court, before Judge MCCUNN, yesterday, John Gordon, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty in the third degree, and was sentenced to State Prison for five years, the Court remarking, in passing sentence, that a person like the prisoner, with the advantages of health and youth to assist him in gaining an honest livelihood, had no claim for sympathy, and deserved the full penalty of the law.

John Beecraft was next tried on an indictment for larceny from the person. The offence was committed at a Sunday-school celebration. When the prisoner was put to the bar for sentence, he maintained an apparent unconcern for the result of his case; though he hardly seemed to expect the sentence of the Court, which was imprisonment at Sing Sing for five years.

The District-Attorney, before the trial, had desired to accept a plea of petty larceny, in which case only imprisonment to the Penitentiary could have been imposed. But the prisoner was very defiant, and insisted on a trial, which resulted as above.

William Connors, indicted for grand larceny, was next put to the bar for trial, which resulted in his acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

Edward Wellington, indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty in the third degree, and was sent two years to State Prison.

William Harrison, indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and was sent six months to the Penitentiary.

August Stepheny, indicted for rape upon a little girl of tender years, was next put on trial. But the testimony, though clearly proving the attempt, did not place the actual consummation of the deed beyond doubt, and the jury rendered a verdict of simple assault; upon this the prisoner was sent six months to the penitentiary.

Frederick Patzenhart pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sent two years to State Prison.

William Cresson pleaded guilty to the same offence in the same degree, and was also sent two years to Sing Sing.

Two men, named respectively Mars and Mackey, one of whom had but one eye, and the other, two diabolical ones, were next put on trial on an indictment for burglary. The prisoners appear to have entered a meat shop on the corner of Lawrence and Grand streets by a window. No property, however, was finally lost from the premises, although a carcass of mutton was found by an officer in the possession of one of the prisoners, who was carrying it away, as he said, for the other, who said it belonged to him. The defence was that the prisoners were returning home late in the night from a raffle, when they found the sheep wrapped up in a butcher's apron. In this behalf they introduced a witness who swore to having met the prisoner as he was going home from a house where he had been watching. The prisoners "got a light" from witness' cigar, and just then crossed the street to look at something white lying there. Witness saw nothing further. The Jury took the case under the charge of the Court, and returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoners were thereupon discharged.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock to pass one or two sentences, and listen to motions.

Jurisdiction—Actions of Arrest.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Thomas Dugan et al. vs. *Benjamin F. Simpson.*—This case came up on a motion to discharge the defendant from arrest.

The plaintiffs are copartners, doing business at Liverpool, England, and during the year 1860 they shipped on board of the schooner *Carolina A. Simpson*, of which the defendant was master and part owner, then lying at Troon, Scotland, a cargo of coal, under a contract with the defendant, at a certain price per ton for freight, to transport the same from said Troon to Montevideo, and paid to the said master £300 sterling on account of said freight.

It is alleged that the master, contrary to such agreement, and under pretence of being in distress, did not go to the port of Montevideo, as he was required by the said contract, but put into the port of St. Thomas, sold the coal at a great sacrifice, and converted the money so received to his own use.

The defendant alleges that he acted in good faith in putting in to the said port of St. Thomas, being compelled to make the said port from a peril of the sea; that the coal smoked, and there was great danger of its combustion. That, on arriving at St. Thomas, he had a survey made of the said vessel and cargo by a number of competent ship-masters, and in accordance with said survey and the advice of said ship-masters, he sold the cargo for the common benefit.

Defendant further contends that the contract was entered into in a foreign country, and it was to be executed entirely within a foreign country, and without the jurisdiction of the United States, and that therefore the Court had not jurisdiction of the case.

The Court remarked that it was of the opinion that it had not jurisdiction of the case, and that therefore the order of arrest was improperly granted, but reserved its decision.

Hawkins & Cathrau for the motion; Martin & Smith opposed.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

George B. De Forestal et al. vs. *Heman J. Redfield. Pedro A. De Aguirre* vs. *The Same.*—These actions were tried and decided together. They were both brought to recover back an alleged excess of duties levied by the defendant, then Collector of this Port, upon goods imported by the plaintiffs in the years 1853, 1854, 1855 and 1856, from Porto Rico. Their invoices were made out giving the value of the goods in what is called the Macuquino currency, and, as they claimed, duties should have been levied upon their value, estimating $112½ of that currency at $100 of our currency.

The silver coin of Spanish America was formerly of various shapes, being melted and then flattened and clipped until they were of the requisite weights. They were then stamped to show their values, and the Republic in which they were coined. Not being round nor flat, they were easily lightened by clipping, and in this lightened condition they were long ago introduced into Porto Rico, and known as Macuquino coins. In 1843, by a decree of the Government of the Island, they were made a legal tender, at the rate of 112½ Macuquino dollars to 100 Spanish or American dollars, and from 1853 to 1857 all business on the Island was controlled by that decree. In 1857 this currency was called in by the Government.

After 1853 the United States coined and issued half-dollars, and the smaller fractions of a dollar of less than the weight which had previously been the standard, making the weight of the half-dollar 192 grains, instead of 206½. In 1854 the authorities of Porto Rico made a decree that these new fractional parts of a dollar should be received at the rate of .54 Macuquino currency to .48 of this new currency, and thereupon a treasury circular was issued at Washington, dated May 1, 1854, stating that, by a decree of the authorities of Porto Rico, the silver dollar of the United States, of the coinage of 1853 and after, should be valued at the rate of a hundred and eight cents Macuquino, and directing collectors of the customs to be governed by that in their estimate of values.

Before this date the defendant had levied duties upon the plaintiff's goods, valuing them at the rate of 106¼ Macuquino dollars to 100 United States dollars, which the plaintiffs paid under protest, and after this they were valued at the rate of 108 Macuquino dollars to 100 United States dollars, and at that rate the plaintiffs paid the duties under protest, and for the difference of the duties they now brought this suit.

Held by the Court—That under the sixty-first section of the Act of 1799 these values in Macuquino currency were to be estimated as near as might be, according to their *intrinsic value*, compared with the coin of the United States.

That on the evidence the difference between the intrinsic value of the Macuquino currency and the coin of the United States was as claimed by the plaintiffs.

That the Treasury circular of May 1, 1854, plainly originated in a misconception of the decree of Porto Rico, of March, 1854, in supposing that that decree applied to the standard silver dollar of the United States, when it was actually limited to the fractional parts thereof.

That the defendants' claim that the Treasury Circular of May 1, 1854, was conclusive upon the plaintiffs' rights, under the proviso in the 61st section of the Act of 1799, which authorizes the President "to cause to be established fit and proper regulations for estimating duties on goods," * * * "in respect to which the cost shall be exhibited in a depreciated currency issued under a foreign Government," cannot be maintained. That it was never intended to enable the President, through his Secretary of the Treasury or otherwise, to fix an arbitrary value upon any such coin without regard to its intrinsic value. Such an authority would enable him to remodel the revenue laws, not only without consulting, but even in defiance of Congress. No such construction ever has been, or can be, given, to that statute by any judicial tribunal.

That the consular certificates attached to the invoices are not conclusive upon the plaintiffs as to the question of value. It never has been claimed that such certificates were more than *prima facie* evidence of the value either of the currency or of the merchandise.

That the protests are sufficient and in accordance with the law.

Judgment, therefore, for the plaintiffs, for the excess of duties claimed by them.

For plaintiffs, Mr. McCulloh; for defendant, Judge Roosevelt.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning with two indictments, one against Capt. LATHAM and eleven others, for voluntarily serving on board the bark *Cora*, while engaged in the Slave-trade, and one against seven of the same parties for forcibly receiving and detaining the negroes on board the *Cora*, with intent to make them slaves.

Before the Grand Jury retired, Judge SMALLEY requested that they would attend in Court on Monday at 12 o'clock.

ARRAIGNMENT.

The seven men indicted in the second indictment were afterwards brought into Court and arraigned. Judge Beebe, who appeared for them, stated to the Court that he desired time to plead, as he should probably desire to move to quash the indictment. Judge SMALLEY, after some discussion, said that the men might be remanded till Tuesday morning, but the grounds of the motion to quash must be filed before Monday, that the motion might be argued on that day, as no unnecessary delay would be allowed in these cases.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Woodhouse* vs. *Webb.*—Motion granted, and complaint dismissed with $10 costs on each motion.

Mecklim et al. vs. *Berry et al.*—Motion to discharge attachment denied with $10 costs.

Bunn et al. vs. *Van Riper et al.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs of motion.

Habeas Corpus of J. Henault.—Motion for discharge denied, and the prisoner remanded.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Meyer et al* vs. *Clark et al.*—Referred to H. W. Robinson.

Mott vs. *Hudson River Railroad Company.*—Motion for new trial denied with $7 costs.

Cheeseman vs. *Stienger et al.*—Motion granted.

Lucas vs. *McCoun et al.*—Referred to Murray Hoffman, Jr., Esq.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Bennett et al.* vs. *Phalan et al.*—Exceptions overruled and report confirmed.

Kansas Relief—Loans Wanted.

Besides the general dearth, and consequent suffering for food in Kansas, considerable distress and anxiety have overtaken small farmers there on account of the liability of having their little farms taken from them on account of their inability to meet the interest and principal upon mortgages, which were made at times when prospects were good. A gentleman is now in this City, from Kansas, for the purpose of raising three or four thousand dollars in order to relieve a number of persons in that State whose property is liable to be taken from them, thus rendering themselves and families homeless. He brings notes secured by mortgage on real estate largely exceeding the amount in value of the sums required for their release. The securities appear to be undoubted, and affords an opportunity for those who feel disposed, for a *fair* consideration, to confer a lasting benefit upon some sixteen worthy persons, without which timely assistance they must lose the avails of years of labor. Those wishing information on the subject are referred to CHARLES W. ELLIOT, No. 31 Pine-street, New-York.

NAVAL.—The United States frigate *Congress* and gunboat *Seminole* were at Rio Janeiro Nov. 22.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—New-York, Jan. 7, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Institute, No. 435 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1861, at 7½ o'clock, when the Annual Report will be presented, and an election held for five Trustees. The poll will be opened at 7½ o'clock, and remain open half an hour. By order of the Board of Trustees. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Sec'y.

SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—THE members of the Swiss Benevolent Society of New-York are respectfully invited to attend the annual general meeting, which will take place at the hotel of Mr. C. Delmonico, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., Room No. 2, on SATURDAY next, Jan. 12, at 4 P. M. precisely. By order of the President.
F. STAHEL, Secretary pro tem.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1861.

NOTICE.—AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE New-York Marine Society will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 14th of January, 1861, at 6 P. M., at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts. Punctual attention is earnestly requested.
JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LEFT IN THE CARS, THIS DAY, Jan. 10, 1861 at the Jersey City Depôt, in the forward car of the 2 o'clock train from Newark, N. J., a valuable package of JEWELRY. The above reward will be paid for the package at the office of FIELD & Keep, No. 175 Broadway.

LOST—ON THE 10TH INST., COMING FROM CORner 4th-av., through 22d-st. to 5th-av., a black thread lace VEIL. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with Mr. W. P. W., at No. 19 Maiden-lane, or at No. 34 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

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They will be sent on receipt of the price.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE LATE REV. PROF. VAN VRANKEN.—A discourse occasioned by the death of Rev. SAMUEL A. VAN VRANKEN, D. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary in New-Brunswick, N. J., will (D. V.) be delivered in the Reformed Dutch Church, in 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, TO-MORROW EVENING, Jan. 13. Service commences at 7½ o'clock. Dr. V. V. was formerly a Pastor of this Church, when it was located in Broome-st.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M., 3 o'clock P. M., and a prayer-meeting in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, lecture. FRIDAY EVENING, prayer-meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Subject, to-morrow—*The Son of Man Manifested to Destroy the Works of the Devil.* Every condition of man, whether in the Church, in the State, or in Society, that is not of God, is the work of Satan.

YORKVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. JAS. L. HODGE, D. D., will be installed as Pastor of this church in their house of worship on 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Drs. HISCOX, GILLETT and others will take part in the exercises. Also, preaching by the Pastor at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. H. BANGS, P. Elder, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Prayer Meeting at 6 P. M. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.—Rev. Mr. HOPKINS will preach in the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th av. and 28th-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, before the Missionary Association of that parish on the occasion of their second anniversary. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET M. E CHURCH, (near 8th-av.) Rev. PETER CARTWRIGHT, D. D., of the Illinois Conference, will lecture in the church on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS next, Jan. 16 and 18, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents for each lecture. Proceeds for the benefit of the church.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. ELBERT S. PORTER, D. D., may be expected to preach in the EVENING. Sabbath-School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—ON FULTON-av., near Hoyt-st. Rev. W. N. CLEVELAND will preach TO-MORROW MORNING. Preaching in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT. Subject—*Atheism.* Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor of the Market-st. Church, will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) morning and evening. Morning service will commence at 10½ o'clock; evening service at 7½ o'clock. A general invitation is hereby given.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. The fifth lecture of the course on *The Morning of Life*, will be given TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Subject—*A Sound Mind in a Healthy Body.* Communion services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH AT Ebbitt Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hour. Subject for the morning—*The Battle of Life.* Subject for the evening—*The Reality of a Spiritual World.*

THOMAS, THE DOUBTER, WILL BE THE subject of the fourth discourse of the series, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services at 3. Sermon in the morning by the pastor.

REV. A. A. WILLETS WILL LECTURE at the Church of the Covenanters, corner of Atlantic and Bond sts., Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING 14th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*A Plea for Home.* Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. (Changed from 15th inst., as previously announced.)

BATTERY CHAPEL—STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Castle Garden—Rev. CHARLES W. DENISON, Chaplain. Public services will be held at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ in the Evening, TO-MORROW. Officers and seamen attached to vessels in the vicinity are invited to attend. Seats free.

SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE.—SHORT LECture by J. D. SAWYER, on the *Resurrection of the Dead*, and Circle, TO-MORROW, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Lamartine Hall, third floor, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av. Admittance free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av., Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach. Seats free.

THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH. Rev. C. W. BIDDLE, of Newark, N. J., will preach in the Historical Library, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at usual hours.

ANTIOCH CHRISTIAN CHURCH, CORNER of Broadway and 20th-st.; Rev. M. CUMMINGS, Minister. Rev. WARREN HATHAWAY will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also at Greenpoint at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. J. COLSON SMITH, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, will preach NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. J. C. FLETCHER WILL LECTURE in the Westminster Church, Brooklyn, corner Clinton-st. and West-place, TO-MORROW EVENING, on *The Prospects of Protestantism in Italy.* Services at 7½ P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHAPEL, FORTY-FOURTH-ST.—The funeral sermon of the late Rector, Rev. Dr. ANTHON, will be preached in St. Mark's Church TO-MORROW MORNING. The chapel will be closed in the morning, and opened for evening service at 7½ o'clock.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCH between Broadway and 8th-av., preaching TO-MORROW MORNING at 10 o'clock, by CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Esq. In the evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. WM. H. FERRIS. The public are invited.

CHRISTIAN ISRAELITES.—J. L. BISHOP is to preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the sanctuary No. 107 1st-st., "*On the Fulfillment of the Prophecies, Israel's Restoration, the Millennium, &c.*" Seats free.

LAIGHT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Laight and Varick sts. Rev. A. M. HOPPER will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH IN the Hall of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church corner 47th-st. and Broadway, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Entrance on Broadway.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH, THE TRANCE Medium, will speak in Dodworth's Hall, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, 13th inst. Subject—*North and South.*

THE PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK, will meet in the Mission Rooms, corner of Centre and Reade sts., on MONDAY, the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock.
JAS. K. CAMBELL, Moderator.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on Lord's Day, Jan. 13, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject—*The Resurrection.*

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORGIAN.)—Public worship on SUNDAY, the 13th inst., at the National Musical Institute, No. 765 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Seats free.

MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. JAMES H. DWIGHT will preach in this church next SABBATH. Services at 10½ A.M. and 3 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-square. The funeral sermon for the Rev. Dr. Anthon, by Dr. TYNG, will be repeated in this church TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7. P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Seats free. Sacrament at 3 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SIXTH CHURCH.—THE BELOVED City. Read Apocalypse, Chap. iii., 7–14: And the Lord said unto Satan: Whence cometh thou? Satan answered: From going to and fro in the Earth. (Traveling preacher.) Hast thou considered my servant Job, (sorrow-full) that there is none like him in the Earth? Satan answered: Touch that he hath, and see if he blesseth Thee not to Thy face. That he hath is in thy power. Satan. Poor Job is bereft of his children and his property, to try him. Read Job, Chap. i.: And the Lord said unto Satan: Whence comest thou? Satan answered: From going to and fro in the Earth. Hast thou considered my servant Job a perfect and upright man? Satan answered: Touch his bone and flesh and then thou shalt see that he will bless Thee to Thy face. He is in thine hand, Satan, but save his life. Job's wife said: to him: Dost thou still retain thine integrity? Yea. Read the second chapter. Douay Bible for the actual fulfillment of Job's trial of faith. Read the *Eternal Gospel* paper, published by Daniel Milton, of Greenpoint, N. Y. For sale at No. 53 Ann-st. N. B—Daniel Milton, since 1857, has been brought before magistrates three times, by his accusers. He has been in prison twice; has had his property destroyed by fire. His accuser, (a traveling preacher,) took his family and furniture from him, and he did not resist him. Truly God's two anointed ones (word and spirit) has been crucified in him. Satan has fallen, Milton has regained Paradise. Woe to the Earth and to the Sea; because the Devil is come down unto you, having great wrath, knowing that he hath but a short time—Apocalypse, Chap. xii.

GREENPOINT, Jan. 12, 1861.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. The morning sermon will be the second in the series of Religion in Social Life. Subject—*Man and His Manners.* Seats free. Strangers and others invited. Sacramental services at 3 o'clock P. M., and services every Evening during the week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock.

MESSIAH'S (FORMERLY ADVENT MISSION,) CHURCH.—Rev. J. LITCH, of Philadelphia, will preach TO-MORROW, in the Baptist Church, 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Subjects—At 10½ A. M., *Faith and its Fruits*; at 3 P. M., *The Messiahship of Jesus*; at 7 P. M., *The Choice of Moses.* Families in the vicinity are cordially invited to meet with us. Seats free.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach in the Chapel on Broadway and 34th-st., (entrance No. 65 34th-st.,) on SUNDAY, at 10¾ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject, the sixth sermon on the representative men and women of the Bible: *Absalom—His Home Training and what came of it; his Character and End.*

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ABIEL SILVER will lecture TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, on *The Spiritual Signification of Trees, and their Relation to the Human Mind by Correspondence.* MORNING service at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner of Waverley-place.—Rev. H. E. MONTGOMERY, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday,) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats. The regular Quarterly Collection, in aid of the Church, will be made at each service.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, formerly worshiping in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor, will hold Divine Service in the basement of their new Church in East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY, the 13th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Rev. S. A. BAKER, pastor, worship in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, concert of prayer at 3 P. M. Seats free. To the poor the Gospel is preached. All are cordially invited.

VANDYKE REVIEWED.—REV. J. R. W. SLOANE'S Sermon, in reply to the Pro Slavery sermon of Rev. Henry J. Vandyke, D D., of Brooklyn, on the *Character and Influence of Abolitionism*, for sale by WM. IRVING, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York. Price, per hundred, $8; single, 10 cents.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING AT NO. 187 Bowery every SUNDAY. Subjects on the 13th, at 3 P. M.—*Should any Compromise be made on the subject of Slavery?* At 7 P. M.—*Do Physical Revolutions advance the cause of Civilization?* Platform free to all.

REV. H. MATTISON PREACHES REGUlarly at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Will remove to the new chapel in 41st-st., after two more Sabbaths, viz: Feb 3.

WILL YE HEAR?—THE HERALD OF THE coming King of Glory will proclaim the great truths of the final dispensation TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. All true friends of Christ are invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—CORNER OF Broome and Elizabeth sts. The Annual Sermon to the Young will be preached on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. W. S. MCKENZIE, of Andover, Mass., will also preach at 3 P. M.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF St. George the Martyr, 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rev. ALEX S. LEONARD, D. D., Rector, is open for Divine Service every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and Afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

REV. PROF. HITCHCOCK WILL PREACH in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, Madison-av., corner 31st-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New-England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS IN

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS AND PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 13 CEDAR ST., NEW-YORK

PRICE, ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE FACULTY AND Students of the College are requested to assemble on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in their academic robes, at the house of Rev. Dr. Higbee, S. T. D., No. 19 West 26th-st., in order to join in the obsequies of their lamented associate and instructor, Prof. Charles W. Hackley.
CHAS. KING, President Columbia College.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS. RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT PIANO-FORTE, PARLOR SUITES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, precisely, the entire elegant furniture contained in the residence, No. 152 21st-st., near 7th-av., all of which is first-class and will be sold strictly without reserve, comprising all the parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture: elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Fisher and cost $400; two magnificent solid rosewood parlor suites covered in rich brocatel and silk velvet, both made to order two months ago; two elegant etageres, with plate-doors; centre and pier tables, pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, rich bronzes, valuable paintings, vases, marble pedestals, ormolu clock, Turkish lounges and chairs, rosewood chamber furniture of every description, mattresses, bedding, superb bureaus, lounges, escritoires, music cabinet, with a full assortment of oak dining furniture, rich china, silverware, cut glass, &c., all of which is in perfect order. Catalogues at house. No postponement. Sale rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BOND-ST. PROPERTY.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1861, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of William Mitchell, Esq., Referee, the three story and attic brick house and lot No. 31 Bond-st., south side; lot 25 feet front, 25 5/6 rear, 124 on one side and 119.11 on the other side. For particulars, apply to the Referee, No. 68 Wall-st., or Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, dépôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of carved rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor suites, in various coverings; rosewood marble-top etageres, centre and sofa tables, French plate pier glasses, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, solid oak chamber suites, mahogany, oak and walnut buffets, extension tables, dining-room and office chairs, mahogany sofas, rocking, Voltaire and parlor chairs, hall stands and chairs, lounges, gas fixtures, &c. Also, one hundred dozen pairs of skates.

A. R. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 2 Cortlandt-st., one door from Broadway. Two original quarter casks of French brandy, ladies' furs, silver-plated ware, jewelry, Havana cigars, new carpeting and oil-cloth, paintings, fancy and household articles, &c. This collection must and will be sold, whatever may be the sacrifice. N. B.—Invoice of skates, boys' sleds, ink, birds, &c.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE on the northwest corner of 3d-av and 28th-st., consisting of four houses and lots, will be sold by order of the Supreme Court for partition among the heirs under direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, noon. Apply to A. FRANK, No. 130 Nassau, or A. B. TAPPEN, No. 4 Pine-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A SOAP FACTORY AT AUCTION—Consisting of a steam boiler, copper and iron kettles, soap boiler, vats, stamps, molds, frames, wood and paper boxes, carts, wagon, resin, &c.; also, common and fancy soaps, in lots, for grocers and druggists. Will be sold on the premises, No. 151 West 26th-st., on Jan. 15, at 12 o'clock noon.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, wardrobes, mirrors, mattresses, feather beds, curtains, Brussels and other carpets, comforters, kitchen furniture, bedding, cutlery, &c.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—STEAM ENGINE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Building 25x50, four stories, fitted up with water closets, gas and water throughout. Location within less than five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton st. Ferries. In the building is a steam engine of ten horse power and boiler of twelve horse power, all complete in running order and nearly new, which will be sold with or without the lease of building. Apply to the WILMOT & KISSAM Manufacturing Company, Nos. 97 to 103 Front-st., Brooklyn, or JOHN DAVOL, No. 100 John-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN THE MARBLE-FRONT BUILDING No. 36 Walker-st., the store, basement and second floor. The store is nearly new, and in first-rate order, and will be let low (with or without the fixtures) to a good business. Inquire of A. L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st., or of THOMAS LEWIS, No. 46 Rose-st.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security the rent will be $2,800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE TO LET—In one of the best locations. Inquire at No. 415 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE,
A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN PARK,
North Orange, N. J.

The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built of frame, filled with brick, size 46x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees and small fruits. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. The place will be sold at a low price, or an exchange would be made for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ASHLAND HALL, WEST BLOOMFIELD, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York, for sale. The fine premises known as Ashland Hall, lying near and overlooking the West Bloomfield Railroad dépôt. Apply on the premises, to DAVID A. FRAME.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER County—Containing 140 acres of choice land, good house and farmer's house, two large barns, cow sheds and carriage-house, all in complete order, ½ a mile from Harlem Railroad dépôt, 3½ miles from Tarrytown dépôt.

Also,
A farm of 68 acres, 3 miles from Tarrytown.
Also,
A farm of 135 acres, 2½ miles from Tarrytown, and one of 150 acres, 1½ miles from Tarrytown.
Also,
A farm of 75 acres, 1 mile from Tarrytown.

Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange, the valuable Marble Quarry at Scarsdale, on the Harlem Road, 20 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order; saw-mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling-houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Benkard & Hutton's stores in Duane-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broadway and White-st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM OF 160 acres, with good buildings, in a very healthy location, two miles from Rahway, N. J. Address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, or apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway, store floor.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as chambermaid and to sew, or as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young women to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do housework for a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 133 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or care children and do sewing, or washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as competent cook; understands soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, &c.; would assist with a light wash; a good home preferred to high wages in a private family; best reference from the highest families in the City and country. Call at No. 317 West 29th-st., cottage in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has over 18 years' experience in England and this country as cook; can give excellent City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 139 7th av., near 20th-st. No objections to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking; lived eight years in one family. Has the very best of reference from her last employer. No objection to leave the City. Can be seen at 61 25th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch woman, to assist in washing and ironing; understands all kinds of pastry; best of City reference. Apply at No. 142 Elm-st., in the alley.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A professed cook; understands all kinds of soups, preserves, confectionery, pastry, &c.; good reference given; call for two days at No. 188 Ludlow-st., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or general housemaid, by a steady, respectable, Protestant young woman, with the best of reference, in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a good cook and excellent laundress, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT woman a situation as good, plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the City or country; can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted by a very capable faithful servant girl in either the above capacities; is a good cook and a superior washer and ironer; economical and neat, and thoroughly experienced in housework. Reference unexceptionable. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, in a private family, hotel, or boarding-house, in the above capacity; understands all the various branches of cooking; wages no object. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND GOVERNESS.—An English lady, highly qualified, desires a situation in the family of a gentleman as housekeeper and governess; from long experience is capable of taking the entire charge; references of the highest respectability. Address Y. N., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, to do general housework. Inquire at her present place of employment, No. 14 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; can do French fluting; has lived in the best of families. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse, is capable of taking the entire charge of it from its birth; is a good seamstress; good reference if required. Can be seen at No. 118 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; does plain, neat sewing; is quick at the needle; takes charge of a baby from its birth; will wash and iron for a lady who boards; no objection to the country; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL, lately landed, wishes to get a place as nurse and seamstress, or for doing general housework in a small family. Can be feen for two days, at No. 101 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and is able to take care of young children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 30 East 17th-st., opposite Union Park.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman to take care of an infant from its birth; no objection to go to Brooklyn or Jersey City; would do light chamberwork or assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 202 East 15th-st., in the rear, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

NURSING.—A YOUNG WIDOW, RECENTLY confined, is desirous of obtaining the position of wet nurse; is young, healthy, and in every way qualified to take charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at No. 212 East 23d-st., second floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH seamstress wishes to engage with a few private families to go out by the day at moderate wages; does all kinds of family clothing, cut and baste for a sewing-machine; has the best of reference. Address No. 91 3d-av., between 12th and 13th-sts., or J. S., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; can make shirts; would go out by the day or month, or would do chamberwork and sewing, or assist in the care of children; has good City reference. Call at No. 200 East 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation by the week or month as seamstress. Can do all kinds of family sewing; would not object to assist in other light work. Can be seen at No. 89 West 28th-st, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, in a private family, by a respectable person, who understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, shirt making, &c; or would take a situation as chambermaid. Inquire at No. 116 4th-av., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 118 West 24th-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

ALL FAMILIES AND GOOD SERVANTS can find the largest and best office in the City at the Institute and Home, where the best of servants are always ready. Also, good situations for good help. No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or week, as dressmaker; no objection to go in the country; reference given. Call at No. 141 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, who has had eight years' experience in the Banking business, a situation as clerk in a Bank or Banking institution, or as cashier in a wholesale house; has paid particular attention to the Bank-note business; best of references given. Address CASHIER, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by one that understands his business in all its branches; good satisfactory references from his last place. Inquire at the livery stable, corner 25th-st. and 4th-av., or at Mr. Wright's harness store, in 4th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman, by a young man a short time in this country; thoroughly understands his business, and would make himself generally useful; no objection to any part of the country. Address B. O., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY a smart, active and intelligent young man, a situation as groom or coachman in a private family, and can furnish the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 5 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS light porter, in any kind of business, by a young man, (an American,) whose object is employment; will be content with small wages. Inquire of Gen. H. Raymond, Bounty Land Office, No. 4 City Hall-place. Please call or address a note as above from 10 to 3 o'clock, to Abrm. Dally.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A STRONG, ACTIVE, SOBER, and well-disposed Protestant young man wishes a situation as useful man. Can farm, drive, rear stock, chop wood, &c.; will do anything required of him; is not afraid to work. Wages moderate. Ask for or address WALTER, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a young man of pleasing address, and possessing all the qualifications required in the situation. Will give satisfactory City reference to above effect. Call or address a note to J., No. 104 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the drug store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an active and competent man, who perfectly understands his business, and has good City references. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., in the harness store, between 8th and 9th sts., or address B. C., for three days.

HELP WANTED.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GOOD STEADY woman, with good reference, to do the general housework for a small family; good wages will be paid. Apply at No. 134 Lexington-av.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL, TO DO general housework; must be a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Call at Nos. 262 and 264 Front-st., near Dover, early in the morning.

GARDENER WANTED—FROM AND AFTER March 1; one who thoroughly understands the cultivation of grapes under glass, as well as the proper management of the kitchen garden. No one need apply unless he can furnish good references. Address A. B. Y., Brooklyn Post-office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE FRANÇAIS PROTESTANTE desire se placer dans une famille Americaine, pour soigner les enfans et pour coudre. Elle peut fournir les meilleurs renseignements. S'addresser pour deux jours, à 6 Carrol-place, entré Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

ON DEMANDE.—UNE JEUNE FILLE DEMANDE une place pour femme de chambre, qui parle Français, Anglais, Españ̃ol et Allemand. Addresser No. 95 1st-st., by OPPENHOIM.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY can be had at No. 125 West 21st-st. House with all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT front room to let, with board, including fire and gas in a very pleasant location, five minutes' walk from South and Wall-st. ferries, furnished or unfurnished; also a bedroom on second floor. Inquire at No. 102 State-st., between Court and Clinton.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO very pleasant rooms for single gentlemen in a private family, with bath room, gas, &c. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st. References required.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY IS DESIROUS of meeting a party of responsible gentlemen, or a family, that would take a house she has in view on Staten Island, and pay the rent in board. A good respectable home is here offered. This would be a good home for an invalid gentleman, as good care would be given. Address H. W. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN, ON MODERATE terms, a pleasant room, only partly furnished, with closet attached, on the second floor, in a private family where she will be the only boarder, between the 3d and 7th avs. and Waverly-place and 14th-st. The best of references given and required. Address S., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A small private family would let to gentlemen and their wives or a few single gentlemen, neatly furnished rooms on second floor, with full or partial board; house is desirably located, and convenient to cars; terms moderate. Apply at No. 26 Lafayette-av.

ELEGANT SUITE OF APARTMENTS, CONSISTING of four fine rooms, with bath, &c., attached, new and elegantly furnished, on 5th-av. and Madison-square, in one of the best hotels in the City, will be relet, at a moderate price, by a gentleman leaving the City. Apply to Box No. 549 Post-office.

TO LET.—A LARGE ROOM ON THE SECOND floor, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen that would room together. Also, single rooms to gentlemen. Location No. 106 9th-st., near Broadway. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH PARTIAL BOARD IF DESIRED, a very desirable front room on the 2d floor, large and well furnished, containing all the modern improvements, in a small, private family. Location convenient to stages and cars, and near the principal hotels. Address S. S., Station D, Bible House.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BEDROOM, on the first floor, with full board, to let; also rooms for single gentlemen. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good board, with pleasant rooms newly furnished, and each having a stove, for $3 per week, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 166 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

19 UNION-SQUARE.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen and their families and single gentlemen.

DRY GOODS.

RESULTS OF THE PANIC.

Owing to the troublous times into which the country has fallen, we have made a FURTHER REDUCTION in our prices in order to convert our goods into cash before the UNION GOES TO PIECES.

We now offer—

White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces for $3 75, worth $6 50.
White French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces for $22, worth $44.
White French China Dinner Plates, per dozen, $1 50, worth $2 25.
White French China Breakfast Plates, per doz., $1 39, worth $2.
White French China Tea Plates, per dozen, 90c., worth $1 25.
White French China Soup Tureens, each $6, worth $7.
White French China Covered Dishes, each 75c., worth $1 25.
Gold Band French China Tea sets, 44 pieces, $5 80, worth $10.
Gold Band and Colored French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces for $8, worth $14 50.
Rich Gold and Colored French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces for $12, worth $25.
Gold Band French China Dinner sets, 167 pieces for $46 75, worth $68 50.
Gold and Colored French China Dinner-sets, 167 pieces for $50, worth $85.
Gold and Colored French China Dinner-sets, 167 pieces for $70, worth $120.
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen $1 75, worth $2 50.
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair $4, worth $6.
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut glass bottles, for $4 50, worth $6 50.
Silver-plated Table Forks, per dozen $4, worth $6.
Silver-plated Table Spoons, per dozen $4, worth $5.
Silver-plated Cake Baskets for $4, worth $6.
Silver plated Ice Pitchers for $7, worth $10.
Ivory-handled Table Knives, per dozen $5, worth $7.
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, per dozen $4 50, worth $6 50.

ALSO,
An elegant assortment of
BRONZE FIGURES, BISQUE FIGURES,
CHINA VASES, BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES, &c., &c.

The public may rely upon it that the reduction in prices

IS REAL!
IS REAL!!

And fully as great as claimed herein.

EVERY ARTICLE
Advertised will be on sale.
The Goods are all
NEW AND FRESH.
Orders from the country,
ACCOMPANIED WITH THE CASH,
promptly executed; a sufficient sum must also be inclosed to cover the cost of packages.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
No. 631 Broadway.

GLOVES, GLOVES IN GREAT VARIETY. Also ladies' and misses' drawers, vests and leggins. Childrens' gloves, mittens, merino and knitted shirts. N. B.—Alexandre's celebrated gloves, all sizes, and a large assortment of small wares and fancy goods, at ELGER'S cheap store, No. 382 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side, next to Curtis' jewelry store.

ZEPHYR WORSTED—12½ CENTS, BEST quality. Just received, a large assortment of tinsel-shaded and tiger needle patterns canvass and slippers, Saxony yarns, all colors. N. B.—Shetland veils 15 cents, worth 38c. A great variety of fancy goods, nets and small wares, at ELGER'S cheap store, No. 382 Broadway, near 19th-st., next to the jeweler's store, east side.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, CT.—The Winter Term opens Jan. 7. Board and Tuition, $250 per year. For Circulars apply to ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, or of C. AIKEN, Principal.

TWO ARTISTS OF DISTINCTION, ONE a pianist, the other a painter, wish to find three furnished rooms in a first-class house, with modern improvements, where their professional services would be taken in partial payment of board, for which they wish to limit themselves to $12 weekly in cash. This is a rare opportunity for a family with rooms to spare and tastes too expensive for the present crisis. Address immediately CRISIS, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN WRITING CLASSES.—STUDENTS at PAINE'S Mercantile College, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, receive three months, 78 lessons each, in writing and arithmetic for $10; bookkeeping, double entry, $5 per month, or $10 lessons unlimited. Ladies' writing lessons $1 50 for 20 lessons. New-York College, No. 62 Bowery.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 45 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, and No. 307 Spring-st., New-York.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st.; JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 556 Broadway, or at the School.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—PRIVATE LESSONS reduced to $10 a quarter. Best City references given. Address L. KIEFFER, Artist, 45 Bleecker-st.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 13th-st.

TEACHERS

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY OF AMPLE experience, and who is competent to teach and undertake the entire management of young children, would like to enter upon an engagement; would not object to superintend household affairs in addition to her other duties. References of the most unquestionable character given. Address J. C. H., Box No. 196 *Times*.

AN ABLE AND EXPERIENCED TEACHER, now engaged in a first-class seminary, is desirous of obtaining private pupils for all the branches of an English classical and mathematical education. He would be willing to assist in a school. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as daily or resident governess, to instruct in English, Music and the rudiments of French; or would like to obtain music scholars at $8 per quarter; no objection to the country. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, speaking English fluently, wishes to engage either as teacher of French and music in an institute, or tutor in a private family. Address A. B., Box No. 3,772 Post-office, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD long experience in teaching, wishes for some pupils. Her acquirements are: English, French, music, and drawing. References to the first families in the City. Address S. L., Box No. 3,805 Post-office, New-York.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A TEACHER OF LATIN; one who will devote a part of one or two evenings a week to the advertiser. Address W. S., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

MALE TEACHER WANTED.—A MAN OF experience, with City references, for junior department. Apply by letter to A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 687 Broadway, New-York.

HOTELS.

HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE, AT OUCHY,
NEAR LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND.

This splendid establishment, just constructed on a grand scale, is situated in one of the most beautiful spots on the shores of the Lake of Geneva, within stone-throw of the Steamboat Landing, and of the English Church, and within ten minutes of the Railroad Station and the city. Its superior interior arrangements, the comfort of its private apartments, public parlors and reading-rooms, will offer all desirable attractions to travelers.

REDUCED PRICES for protracted stays, and for the Winter season. Constant communication with the city and Railroad Station by omnibus.

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NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!

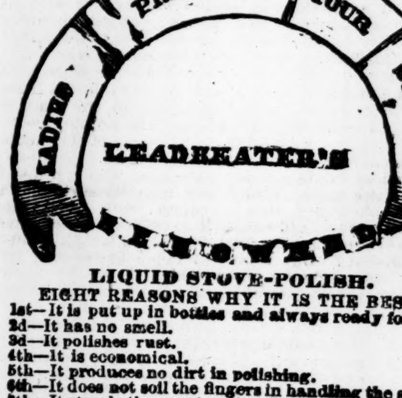
NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID!

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID
AND
NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.

THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils: They can be used in any fluid-lamp or gas-generator, thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required, thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant, unhealthy fumes; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
No. 246 GREENWICH-ST., New-York.
Orders by mail promptly filled.
State and county rights for sale.



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EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.

1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use.
2d—It has no smell.
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5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.
7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat.
8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.

IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER, ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
It has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH,
Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
☞ Sold by all respectable dealers. ☞ A liberal discount to the Trade.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 12 and 20 cents a bottle.
Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package.
Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Address LEADBEATER & CO.,
(Sole Manufacturers,)
No. 920 Market-st., Philadelphia,
or No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

HAVE YOU GOT A COUGH?
THEN USE THE
SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY,
Sold only at
CAMPBELL'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st.
Price 25 cents per bottle. It is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, &c., &c.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, PRESIDENT'S ROOM, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.—At a special meeting of the Faculty of the College, the death of Prof. Hackley having been notified by the President to the Board, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Rev. Charles William Hackley, S. T. D., Professor of Astronomy in this College, we have lost a friend and brother Professor, with whom long associated in the exercise of the Academic duties of Instruction and Government, we have ever found the courtesy of the gentleman, the accomplishments of the scholar, and the gentle sentiments of the Christian.

Resolved, That in the sudden removal of one of our number from the scene of his earthly labors, we read the lesson of a holier wisdom than human science can give—the lesson of daily preparation for the account we must render of time and talents committed to our charge.

Resolved, That in the fact of this being the first removal by death among the acting officers of the College since the death of President Harris in 1819—the long period of thirty-one years—we realize a merciful overruling Providence calling us who remain to a deeper sense of thankfulness for life preserved and a more earnest devotion to the duties to which we are here called, and for which life itself is given.

Resolved, That as a body we attend the funeral and wear the usual mark of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions, together with the expression of the deep sympathy of his brother Professors, be officially remitted to the family of Prof. Hackley.

A true copy from the records of the Board.

CHAS. KING, LL. D.,
President of Columbia College.

A BOON!—THE SPIKENARD OINTMENT!!—For burns, scalds, cuts, severe wounds, salt rheum, felons and inflammatory rheumatism, there is no remedy that approaches it.

It is a specific for Piles, quickly and thoroughly curing every case without a possibility of failure, by the application of less than one box.

It stands alone in its remedial excellence.

None genuine unless signed,

M. H. BOWYER.

Price 25 cents per box. Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 345 Broome-st., near the Bowery, and at the druggists generally.

HURRAH FOR THE UNIONS ABOUT TO TAKE PLACE.—A Raffle for Wedding and other elegant ornamented cakes, takes place THIS (Saturday) EVENING, from 8 to 10 o'clock, at HOWE'S Bakery, S. E. corner of Broadway and Howard-st.

J. H. SEARING, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$500 TO $1,000.—AN OPPORTUNITY worth improving is offered by the proprietor of a valuable patent just issued. A competent person is wanted, with above amount, to act as sole agent for New-England or some of the Western States. The article is in great demand, indispensable in every family and manufactured by a first-class house in this City. Address J. H. B., Box No. 2,340 General Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED CLOTHING and tailoring business, together with the stock of clothing and piece goods, amounting to about $12,000. The store will be leased for a term of years if required; part can be sold on long time, or exchanged for real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SOUTHERN MAN wants a Northern partner, to establish a cotton manufactory; water-power within a half mile of the North-east and Southwest Railroad; a desirable location. Address J. M. STURDIVANT, Livingston, Sumter County, Alabama.

AGENCY WANTED—FOR THE SALE OF coal or any other articles. Having a good location for the business, the subscriber would be pleased to make engagements. Address or apply at No. 4 Whitehall-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE AND LOT ON 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; house 17½ by 45 feet, three-story and basement; lot 17½ by 90 feet. Also a brown-stone front house, with high stoop, 21 by 60 feet, four-story, between 5th and 6th avs., on 36th-st. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—I have for exchange, for any kind of manufacture or merchandise, several houses and lots, farms and farming lands. Call on PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—A DESIRABLE house in 37th-st., near 4th-av., 25 feet front by 55 deep, finished complete, with rosewood doors and walnut stairs; will be sold low. For terms, inquire on the premises, No. 48 East 37th-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

I WANT TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A substantially well-built brown-stone, full-front house located between 32d and 38th sts., and between Lexington-av. and 5th or 6th avs. A front of less than 21 or 22 feet will not suit. Apply, in person or by letter, to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, HAVING good furniture, is desirous of meeting a person having an unoccupied house in a good location in New-York or Brooklyn, with a view of letting it furnished, and occupying a part of it. For further particulars, inquire at No. 41 4th-st., New-York, of E. A. MUNSON.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF WOOD BROTHERS grand hammer-cloth coaches, nearly new, finished in crimson, cost $1,400; will be sold for $600. Carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF NEW AND SECOND-hand express wagons. Apply at STUDLEY EXPRESS, 4th-av. and 27th-st.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also, Mattresses and Pailliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1861.
SECOND
ANNUAL CONCERT
OF THE
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND,
On which occasion the following eminent Artistes will appear:
MADAME PAULINE COLSON,
MRS. MOZART,
SIGNOR STIGELLI,
HERR CARL FORMES.
Conductor—THEODORE THOMAS.
☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.
1. Overture.........Der Freischutz.........Von Weber.
BY FULL ORCHESTRA.
2. Cavatina.........Robert, toi que j'aime.........Meyerbeer.
MADAME COLSON.
3. Song.........Dream of Home.........Stigelli.
SIGNOR STIGELLI,
With Violoncello accompaniment by Mr. BERGNER.
4. Ballad.........Last Rose of Summer.
MRS. MOZART,
With Harp accompaniment by Mr. McKORKELL.
5. Aria.........Non Piu Andrai.........Mozart.
CARL FORMES.

PART II.
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
C. S. Grafulla, Band Master.
1. Overture.........William Tell.........Rossini.
2. Quickstep.........Non-Commissioned Staff.........Grafulla.
Introducing Drum Corps.

PART III.
1. Overture.........Fra Diavolo.........Auber.
FULL ORCHESTRA.
2. Bolero.........Sicilian Vespers.........Verdi
MADAME COLSON.
3. Ballad.........I know a pair of hazel eyes.........Stigelli.
SIGNOR STIGELLI.
4. Ballad.........Kitty Tyrrel.........Glover.
MRS. MOZART.
5. Song.........The Standard Bearer.........Lindpainter.
CARL FORMES.
6. Duo.........Il Poliuto.........Donizetti.
MADAME COLSON, SIGNOR STIGELLI.

PART IV
FULL BAND.
1. Waltzes.........Frulingslieder.........Strauss.
2. Selections.........From the Opera "Nabuco".........Verdi.
3. Recollections of Camp Scott:
Morning Gun and Reveille, Sunrise—"Peas on the Trencher," 5:50 A. M.—Details for Guard Duty and Troop; Guard Mounting, 7 A. M.—"Roast Beef," 12 M.—First Sergeant's Call; "To the Color," Evening Parade and Review; Common Quick and Double Quick Time—Evening Gun, Sunset—Call for Supper—Tattoo, 11 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
J. M. Nixon.........Sole Lessee and Manager.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 12,
BLONDIN,
THE HERO OF NIAGARA FALLS,
FOR
ONE NIGHT ONLY,
renowned
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
as being the
MOST DARING MAN ALIVE.
SATURDAY NIGHT,
AT
HALF-PAST 7 O'CLOCK.
The drama of the
CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.
After which
MONS. BLONDIN
will perform (in which he has no equal in the world) on the
TIGHT ROPE,
(first time.)
To be followed by the farce of
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.
Concluding with
MONS. BLONDIN,
who will make
THREE GRAND ASCENSIONS,
from the back of the stage to the extreme right of the building:
1st. Performing his unrivaled Feats in his ascent.
2d. Tied up in a Sack.
3d. With a Man on his Shoulders.
MONDAY EVENING,
Mr. EDWIN FORREST
will appear
in his great character of
DAMON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
J. M. Nixon.........Sole Lessee and Manager
RAREY'S LECTURE
THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
at 3 o'clock.
Doors open at 2 o'clock.
Mr.
JOHN S. RAREY
Will deliver his
FOURTH LECTURE
On the subject of
"HORSE-TAMING."
Introducing many interesting
SUBJECTS OF A VICIOUS NATURE.
Admission to Mr. Rarey's Lecture as follows:
Secured Seats in the Dress Circle and Parquette..$1.
Admission to all other parts of the house.........50 cts.
Private Boxes.........$6, $8 and $10.
MONDAY EVENING—Mr. FORREST will appear in his great character of DAMON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY,)
LAST NIGHT
OF
PAULINE,
To conclude with the capital Comedy of
TOM NODDY'S SECRET.
At the request of some hundreds of the Patrons of this Theatre,
MR. WALLACK
has arranged to give
ONE MORE
representation of the justly-celebrated Comedy,
PLAYING WITH FIRE.
It will be acted with its great cast
ON MONDAY NEXT.
NOTICE.—A most effective, interesting and
STARTLING NOVELTY,
with Picturesque Costumes, Novel Scenic Effects, New Music and General Appointments,
WILL BE PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, (SATURDAY) Jan. 12,
The celebrated comedian,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
will appear in the
NEW BURLESQUE
of
MAZEPPA,
Received nightly with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND DELIGHT.
It will be preceded by
THE CONJUGAL LESSON,
And followed by
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers.........Spalding & Rogers
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 12, 1861,
at 2½ o'clock,
ENTIRE CIRCUS PERFORMANCE,
By the
NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS COMPANY.
In the EVENING,
At 7½ o'clock,
RING PERFORMANCE,
And the Romantic Drama of
MANFREDONE;
OR, THE MONK, MASK AND MURDERER.
Performance every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, at 2½ o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 12,
The performance will commence with
HARRY BLAKE.
To be succeeded by the MAGIC TRUMPET.
Concluding with THE WIZARD SKIFF.
AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
BLUE BEARD.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.
No. 663 BROADWAY.
SAM COWELL, J. H. OGDEN,
SAM COWELL, J. H. OGDEN,

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."
NOTICE—The exhibition of this beautiful picture will close at Schaus' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway, on Jan. 21

LECTURES.

HUDSON'S SHAKESPEARE LECTURES.
SECOND COURSE—CLINTON HALL.
At the request of his audience, Mr. HUDSON will give a Second Course of Six Lectures, (new,)
AT CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE,
Commencing TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15.
Subjects of the Lectures: *Hamlet*, *The Tempest*, *Winter's Tale*, *King Richard III.*, *Macbeth* and *Shakespeare himself*. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7¾ precisely. Tickets for the course, $1. Single lectures 25 cents. For sale at Appleton's, Crowen's and Harriman's Bookstores, Broadway, and at the door.

ITALY'S STRUGGLES FOR FREEDOM.—Rev. ALEXANDER CLEMENTS will lecture on the above subject, for the benefit of the poor, in the Presbyterian Church, 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE NARDIN WATCH.
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of
JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS,
And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES,
Warranted, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF-PRICE.—Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches warranted; Diamond Cluster Rings, Pins, &c., sold at half their cost, to pay advances. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 25, up stairs.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES. Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes.

M. J. PAILLARD,
Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Musical Boxes repaired.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
The following brilliant attractions will be on exhibition at all hours. The five WILD AFRICAN SAVAGES, representatives of tribes never before seen in America—a Kaffir, a Fingo, a Zooloo, a Hottentot and a Bushman; What is It? or Man-Monkey, the Happy Family, Living Seal, Crocodiles, Aligators, thirty Monster Snakes, the Lightning Calculator, and near a million other curiosities. The TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN close their exhibition to-day.
Miss DAWRON, the double-voiced singer.
The drama, MAGIE WELL, at 3 o'clock P. M.
SEA OF ICE, (last time,) at 7½ o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.
Parquet, 15 cents extra; Children under 10, 10 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS!
MORE THAN
SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE
HAVE SEEN
The
GREAT HOLIDAY SHOW PIECE,
THE
SEVEN SISTERS,
with
MISS LAURA KEENE
and
ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST,
and the
BEAUTIFUL FAIRY PICTURE,
the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.
BOX BOOK OPEN
and
SEATS MAY BE SECURED
TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½. The performance terminates at
TEN O'CLOCK.

MAMMOTH WORK OF ART!
Exhibited for the first time in this City.
THE CELEBRATED FRENCH PAINTING,
THE SACRED PANORAMA,
Representing in scenic form,
SIXTY-SEVEN
SACRED PAINTINGS,
Grouping together in one view the celebrated pictures of all the eminent masters' SCRIPTURAL PAINTINGS, forming a complete and comprehensive Illustrated History of Prominent Bible Events, from
GENESIS TO REVELATIONS.

This, the most magnificent painting in the world, three miles long and ten feet wide, occupies two hours in exhibition, and has been visited from time to time by the most appreciative audiences, including most of the Royal Families and principal nobility of Europe, with the highest admiration, and is now for the first time presented to a New-York audience. A distinguished and highly talented lecturer will be present and explain the illustrations, now on exhibition at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, every Evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children under 12 years of age, 15 cents. Tickets obtained at the door.

BILLIARDS.
MR. BERGER
Will give a few exhibitions previous to his departure for New-Orleans, at
PHELAN'S ROOMS, corner of 10th-st. and Broadway, commencing on THURSDAY, 10th inst. On these occasions Mr. BERGER will play on an American Carom Table with
MR. PHELAN
and other prominent players, commencing at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets, 50 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
No. 585 Broadway.
SAMEDI, 12 Janvier, 1861. LE JEUNE MARI, comedie en trois actes. Titi à la representation de Robert Mon. Tremenie, vaudeville. Pendant, L'ORAGE. Cluette, en une acte.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st., near and West of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desks, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY, GILBERT, HALLET & DAVIS Grand Square and Upright Pianos for rent, at reduced prices; 7-octave Pianos for $4 per month; one 6¾-octave rosewood Piano, for $100; one 7-octave, for $125. Prince, Carhart & Needham and Mason & Hamlin Melodeons and Harmoniums, with pedals, for rent or for sale low. One Harmonium, six stops, for $135. Piano Stools, new style, $2.

S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

$160 FOR A $300 PIANO—LARGE, ROUND corners, iron frame, nearly new. $190 for a handsome carved piano, very little used, worth $400; and $210 for a 7¾ Grand Piano, which cannot be equaled for $700, warranted by the maker for five years. Apply at J. & C. FISCHER'S, 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First class, for sale, to let, or sold on instalments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, from $175 to $400. Cottage Pianos fully warranted, 6¾ octaves, $150; 7 octaves, $175 to $240. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Three T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated æolian pianos at less than wholesale prices. New and second-hand pianos to rent; rent applied if purchased. S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodeons of every style.

A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—A WELL-EDUCATED young man, experienced teacher of Music, is desirous of meeting with a family in New-York, where he can teach the Piano or Violin in return for his board. Address W. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

MEZZO-SOPRANO SINGER.—WANTED, BY an American lady, with a fine Mezzo-Soprano voice, an engagement in an Episcopal choir, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address SOPRANO, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES IN ROSEWOOD CASES.—Latest styles at very low prices. Pianos sold on instalments. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. F. L. HARLEY & CO., No. 286 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., 487 BROADWAY, will sell Pianos at prices to meet the views of purchasers. A few second-hand Pianos of their own manufacture for sale very cheap, and warranted perfect.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BALLS.

BALL OF THE NATIONAL CADETS,
SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FOURTEENTH-STREET,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1861.

The proceeds will be equally divided between the House under the charge of the SISTERS OF MERCY, in Houston-st., and the Catholic Orphan Asylum, Prince-st. Music by Dodworth's full Band. Tickets $2, to admit a gentleman and ladies. To be had at Edward Dunigan & Brothers', No. 599 Broadway; at the principal music-stores and hotels; of all the officers and men of the Regiment, and at the Academy of Music on the night of the Ball.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FERRERO'S
THIRD ANNUAL
PRIVATE SOIREE DANSANTE,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On the 17th of January, 1861.

However gratifying it might be to Mr. Ferrero to extend invitations, the extraordinary expenses attending his Soirées preclude the possibility; but as the tickets are intended only for his present and former pupils, or their friends, he has fixed them at a price which will only cover expenses, and cause no inconvenience to those who desire to be present.

The Soirée will, as usual, be under the exclusive control of Mr. Ferrero, who is determined to spare neither exertion nor expense in rendering it worthy of that encouragement which has heretofore been so liberally bestowed.

Tickets, $1 each—admitting one person. Children (under 12 years of age) half price.

To be had at Mr. FERRERO'S Academy, No. 59 West 14th-st.

Those desiring tickets will please send name, residence and number of tickets wanted.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased Firemen, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1861, at the Academy of Music. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the following officers:

HENRY A. BURR, President,
corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer,
East River Savings Bank.
JAMES F. WENMAN,
No. 146 Pearl-st.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

ment touching Slavery, that question to be decided by the people afterwards in a State Convention, thus making Slavery a purely local question.

Third—Slavery shall not be abolished in the District of Columbia until Maryland becomes a Free State, and then only with the consent of the people of the District; the relation of servants to members attending Congress remaining unchanged.

Fourth, No Territory shall hereafter be acquired involved in the question of citizenship, without the consent of both Houses of Congress.

Other proposed amendments provide for the election of President and Vice-President by Election Districts, instead of by States, and by a direct vote of the people, without the intervention of electors.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11.

At a private dinner-party yesterday, high words passed between Senator Toombs and Lieut.-Gen. Scott. According to relations in Congressional circles, the conversation turned on the sending of troops to Charleston, when Mr. Toombs expressed the hope that the people there would sink the *Star of the West*. The General, with much earnestness, asked whether it was possible that he, as an American, desired such an event.

Mr. Toombs replied affirmatively, and that those who sent the vessel there could be sunk with her. Gen. Scott thereupon said he was responsible for what he said, and Mr. Toombs remarked, "you have known me for twenty-five years, and are aware that I too am responsible. The matter here ended, but the subject, it is said, is now in the hands of friends.

Gen. Dix was, as stated yesterday, tendered the position of Secretary of War, but preferring that of the Treasury, the President to-day sent his nomination to the Senate for this office, Secretary Thomas having resigned. The rule, requiring a reference of nominations to the appropriate Committees, is always courteously suspended when the nominee is an Ex-Senator, as is Mr. Dix, on the ground that his character and qualifications are sufficiently known without special investigation. The rule on this occasion was unanimously suspended, and Mr. Dix immediately confirmed. The members now in the Cabinet are a unit on the present political questions, all those claiming the right of secession having retired.

It is probable that the Mississippi delegation will formally retire from Congress to-morrow.

Lieut. Talbot has arrived from Maj. Anderson with dispatches to the Government.

Senator Hunter's speech to-day produced a profound sensation.

The President has made a formal order, directing the heads of the various Departments to withdraw all their advertising patronage from the *Constitution* newspaper. The immediate cause of this act is supposed to be the censures of that journal regarding the sending of troops to Charleston.

Ex-Secretary Thompson has replied to the President's letter of acceptance of his resignation. While adhering to his opinions formerly expressed, implying a breach of Cabinet faith, he speaks in the kindest terms of the President and of his patriotism.

A private letter from Florida, dated Jan. 7, says a number of delegates from West Florida, express themselves to the effect, that if the State should secede without a proper general understanding, they will secede from the other part of the State, and all west of the Apalachicola River will annex themselves to Alabama. The Arsenal at Catahoochie has been seized by order of the Governor, under the pretext that a United States officer was about to remove arms.

Mr. Sherman said, to-day in the House, that after the Navy and Army bills shall have been disposed of, the opportunity desired by Southern men for debate will be afforded.

It is said that Mr. Taylor, chief clerk of the New-York Post-office, will be appointed Postmaster.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented the memorials of citizens of Lancaster County, Penn., for the restoration of peace and the preservation of the Union, and in favor of the proposition from the Senator from Kentucky; also, three memorials of similar import from Philadelphia. Tabled for the present.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented eight memorials from citizens of Pennsylvania, favoring the passage of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions. All tabled for the present.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, inquiring the expenses for the military establishments and forts

A debate occurred about the order of business.

Mr. Bigler called for the ayes and nays on taking up the Crittenden resolutions. Ayes 15, noes 31.

Yeas—Messrs. Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Crittenden, Fitch, Hemphill, Latham, Mallory, Pearce, Rice, Saulsbury, Slidell, Thompson, Wigfall—15.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fiztparick, Foot, Foster, Green, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Iverson, King, Lane, Mason, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—31.

Private bills were considered.

At 12.35 o'clock Mr. Lane, of Oregon, (Dem.,) moved to take up the resolution aforesaid—carried.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) proposed an amendment approving the conduct of Maj. Anderson in withdrawing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter; also approving the determination of the President to maintain that officer in his present position, and avowing that we will support the President in all constitutional measures for the enforcement of the laws for the preservation of the Union.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, (Dem.)—Mr. President, I have not sought to speak hitherto, because I did not believe that any good could be accomplished by speaking. The disease seemed to be so deeply seated that none but the most radical remedies would suffice. I had no hope that the public mind of the North would be in a condition to receive any proposition. I don't know that it is even now prepared, or would be willing to listen to such a measure. Surely none can now doubt the imminence and the extremity of the danger. All must see that the bonds which have hitherto bound us together as members of this Confederacy are like flax before the fire, and this great fabric is reeling and tottering in the storm, so that if it were not based upon the solid foundations of State organization, there would be reason to think it must fall entirely. Before the end of this month it is almost certain that six or seven of the States will have left this Union. It is now no more a question of preserving the old Union. We cannot recall the past or restore the dead, but the hope and trust of all those who desire a Union is that we may be able to reconstruct a new Government and a new Union, which may, perhaps, be more permanent than the old. I know, Sir, there are difficulties in the way; but I put my trust in that good sense which has heretofore characterized the American people. If we would do anything Sir, for good, we must not sit idly discussing public affairs; but in the heroic spirit of the mariner, who is cast away upon a distant shore, seek for materials with which to build another ship, that we may once more take the sea and rejoin our kindred and our friends. But to-day we must face and acknowledge the events of the day. To-day we must deal wisely with the mighty present, that we may be ready for a still more eventful future which may be upon us to-morrow. New ideas, like new forces, have entered into our system, and all demanding an enlargement of power, or are threatening to rend and destroy the system. There are portions of this Government now where the population is beginning to press upon the means of subsistence. In all States there is a desire, and in some there is a necessity, for further extension. It is this which has led to the warfare between two social systems which have been brought together in our Government, which has been waged with a bitterness and asperity hitherto unknown. This Constitution was designed to unite two social systems upon terms of equality and fairness, different in their character, but not necessarily opposite. Indeed, the very difference of these systems ought to have formed a mutual union, attraction, instead of giving rise to an irrepressible conflict. What one wanted the other could supply, and thus they would seem to have afforded the material for a perfect system of industry, which ought to have been stronger for mutual dependence and assistance. Unfortunately, as those who represented the Non-slaveholding States increased in numbers, they commenced a warfare upon the other system, which had been introduced under the Constitution. It was commenced in 1820, when it was said the social system of the South was founded in sin, and ought to be repressed and suppressed by the Federal Government in all places where it has jurisdiction. The demand was made that, so far as the Territories are concerned, they should be given for the exclusive expansion of one of these systems at the expense of the other. Unhappily, in that contest the weaker system went to the wall, and a law was passed which did put it under the ban of empire, and which excluded the South from a large portion of the fertile domain of the United States. Now sprang up a party which commenced a regular warfare upon the system of the South, upon the social system of the States which tolerated the institution of Slavery. They commenced a system of agitation through the Press, the pulpit, and the halls of legislation, whose object it was to wound the self-respect of the slaveholder, and to make him odious in the eyes of the world. They denied that there could be property in slaves, and consequently maintained that this Government was bound to prevent its extension, and to abolish or suppress it wherever it had jurisdiction. They sought to put an end to the Slave-trade between the States, and in process of time they either evaded or denied the constitutional obligation to return fugitive slaves. And at the last it was proclaimed in these halls that there was a law higher than the Constitution, which nullified its provisions, and practicing upon this preaching, a majority of the Northern States passed Liberty bills, the practical effect of which was to nullify the Fugitive Slave Law, which was passed in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States. It is but two years since there was an armed invasion of my State, for the purpose of exciting a servile insurrection, yet not a State—and it is with the States alone that effectual remedies can be applied—not a State took measures to prevent any such invasion in times to come. Instead, we heard it announced that there was an irrepressible conflict between the two social systems, until one or the other must give way. A president has been nominated and elected by a sectional majority, who is known to have avowed and entertained such opinions. A party has now come into power with full possession of the powers of this Government, who have elected a candidate who has made such declarations with regard to the rights of the South.

Is it surprising, then, that the Southern States should think it not safe to remain in a Government which may direct an instrument of hostility against us, and that they should say that it is not safe to remain under a Government of a President who may misuse the power and patronage for the very purpose of creating strife between us and civil war among us? It is known that many members of the Republican Party indorsed and recommended a book which advocated the extinction of Slavery by such means. Is it, then, safe for the South to remain under such a Government unless we can be protected? The Southern States have within themselves all the capacities of empire, and is it to be supposed that, when they are threatened in our Government with an attack on the very system upon which their social existence depends, that they would not withdraw and establish another in which they know they can and will be protected? The social system of a Government is its moral being, and a Government that would dwarf and suppress it is like a parent that would consign its child to vice and infamy. I have known Governments that have survived when their allegiance has been transferred, but I know of none which has survived the sudden and total prostration of its social system. I say, therefore, that the South is bound to take this course unless it can get some guarantee that will protect it in the Union—some Constitutional guarantee that will serve that end.

I now ask, what should be the nature of that guarantee that would effectually protect our social system from such assaults as these? They must be guarantees of a kind that will stop up all the avenues through which they threaten to assail the social system of the South. There must be Constitutional amendments which should provide, first, that Congress shall have no power to abolish Slavery in the States, or the District of Columbia, or the dock-yards, forts and arsenals of the United States.

Second—Congress shall not abolish, tax, or obstruct the Slave-trade between the States.

Third—It shall be the duty of each of the States to suppress combination within its jurisdiction, for the armed invasion of any other State.

Fourth—States shall be admitted with or without Slavery, according to the election of the people.

Fifth—It shall be the duty of the States to restore fugitive slaves, or pay the value of the same.

Sixth—Fugitives from justice shall be deemed to be those who have offended the laws of a State within its jurisdiction, and have escaped therefrom.

Seventh—Congress shall recognize and protect as property what is held to be such by the laws of any State, in the Territories, dock-yards, arsenals, forts and wherever the United States has exclusive jurisdiction. These are, of course, liable to exceptions. First—Congress may leave Slavery to the people of the Territories, when they shall be ready to pass into the condition of a State, with the usual sanction of a majority of Senators from the non-slaveholding States. This exception is designed to apply to those cases when we annex a country, and they are not quite ready to come in as a State. The next exception is, that Congress may divide the Territories, so that Slavery shall be prohibited in one portion, and shall be recognized and protected in the other; provided the law is sanctioned by a majority of Senators. This exception is intended to apply to cases when unpeopled Territory is annexed and is subject to fair division between sections.

Such are the guarantees of principle which it seems to me ought to be established by amendments to the Constitution. But I do not believe that these guarantees alone would protect the social system of the South against an attack to overthrow it by the superior power of the North. I believe, in addition to these guarantees of principle there ought to be guarantees of power. Otherwise, this social system might find itself in a position when the stronger party might construe these guarantees of principle away, and assert a higher law. To make it secure, then, some power ought to be given to enable us to preserve the system in the Union. And here, if the Senate will bear with me, I will proceed to suggest such remedies as I think ought to be applied. I do not mean, by any means, to say that I suppose I am suggesting the only means upon which a settlement could be made. I know there are others upon which I could agree to settle. But I am suggesting the means upon which I think the best settlement can be made. I do not believe any permanent peace can be secured, unless we provide some guarantees of power as well as of principle.

In the first place, I would resort to a dual Executive, as proposed by Mr. Calhoun, but in another form. I would provide that each section should elect a President, to be called the First and Second President, the first to serve for four years, and the President next succeeding him to serve for four other years, and afterward be reëligible. During the term of the President, the Second should be President of the Senate, having a casting vote in case of a tie. No treaty should be valid which did not have the signature of both Presidents, and be sanctioned by two-thirds of the Senate. No law should be valid which was not signed by both Presidents, or in the event of a veto, be passed by the sanction of a majority of the Senators from the section from which he came. And no officers should be appointed unless with the sanction of both Presidents, or the sanction of a majority of the Senators from whence they are appointed. And, Sirs, I would change, if I had the power, the mode of electing these Presidents. I would provide that each State should be divided into Presidential electoral districts. Each district should elect one man as Elector, and these Electors should meet in one chamber, and the two men who, after a certain number of ballots, should receive the highest number of votes should be submitted as candidates to the people, and he should be declared President who should have the majority of districts. I would do this to destroy the chances of a combination for purposes of power and patronage. I would substitute this instead of a National Convention. I would diminish the temptations to all such corrupt combinations for spoils and patronage, by the fact that one of the Presidents that would be elected would have four years to serve before he could take the power. Meantime, he would be in training for four years as President of the Senate, and using the veto power.

The fact of such a division of the Executive power would destroy, to a great extent, this miserable system of rotation in office, and make merit the test of place. It would have another good effect. It would save us all those agitations, attending Presidential elections, which now disturb the country. The election would take place in one section at a time, and would take place in each section but once in eight years. In this way we should escape the agitations that are now dividing and distracting us. I do not believe that to this system, the objections could apply which have been urged against a dual Executive. I have have no idea we could get up two parties, getting around a second President, for the second President could not exercise the veto power only at the will of his own section, and the rule would be the rule of justice, and the probability is that whenever there is a dispute it would be aptest to end in adopting that course which either was just or seemed to be just. Neither will it retard the operations of the Government in time of war. The operation would be quick enough. And, in time of peace, delays would only occur where the dispute was between sections, and then the movement ought to be slow, until some means could be found for conciliating and adjusting the differences.

But I go further. I believe the working of our present Executive system would destroy this Government by dissolution, or by turning it into a despotism, in the end, if some amendments are not made. The working of this Executive is such as to bring up a party whose very existence depends upon spoil and plunder. I have heard Mr. Calhoun say often, that the conflict in every Government would be conflicts between two parties, which he called the tax paying party and the tax-consuming party—the one dependent entirely upon the spoils of office, and the other, the tax-paying party, which made the contributions to the Government and expected nothing in return except from the general benefits of legislation. He said, and wisely said, in my opinion, that whenever this tax-consuming party got entire possession, disunion would follow, and the Government must cease or take an entirely different form. I say the working of our present system is such as to give rise to such a party in the country, and some change must be made, or else it will eventually end in despotism.

Now, Sir, the check which I propose not only remedies this evil, and gives a sectional check, when a sectional check is necessary, but it would do much to purify the general legislation of the country, and renovate the public morals of the land. I do believe that this single change would do more to give us a permanent Government than any other which could be made, but it is not the only check which ought to be introduced, for some of the most important objects of this Constitution are now left simply to the discretion of the States. There is a large class of rights for which there is no remedy, or next to none. Those provisions which are designed to secure free trade and free intercourse between the States,—most of them are left to the States. They can pass laws to tax the commodities of an obnoxious State. I believe, myself, it was intended by the framers of the Constitution that the States should be instrumental in restoring fugitive slaves, and we know it is in their power to obstruct and actually to impede the Government of the United States. Now, Sir, I proposed, in order to secure the proper enforcement of these rights, that the Supreme Court should also be readjusted so as to consist of ten members, five from each section, the Chief Justice to be one of the five; and I would allow any State to bring another State before it, on a charge of having failed to discharge its constitutional obligations; and then, if the Court found the State to be in fault, then, Sir, I would have, if it did not repair the wrong, that any other State might deny all privileges to its citizens, and that all the States might tax its commerce until it ceased to be in fault. Thus I would provide a remedy without bringing the General Government in collision with the States, and I would give the States, in such cases, the right of denying the discharge of any obligation which they may have incurred. In this way I believe these wrongs might be remedied, without producing any collision or jarring. In order to make this complete, it should be provided that the Judges of the Supreme Court in each section should be appointed by the President from that section, and that is the only original appointing power I would give the second President.

I have presented in this scheme one which, in my opinion, would adjust the differences of the social systems so as to be mutually safe. If this were adopted, I, for one, would be willing to regulate this right of secession, which, I think, if not a right expressly given in the Constitution, yet results from the nature of the compact. I would agree that no State shall be allowed to secede, unless by the will of the majority of the States of that section. Whenever a majority of the States in either section said there was cause for secession, she could depart. But if they said the causes did not exist, the moral force of such a decision on the part of her confederates would satisfy the State. I think a system thus adjusted would enable us to establish a permanent Government, a useful and just Government, that would be ranked among the most permanent of all human institutions, and would enable us to rear up an empire that would exceed anything to be found in the pages of history. I know it may be said that such a distribution would not accord with the distribution according to numbers; but this rule does not apply to Confederacies. According to the principle of distribution here, the distribution which now obtains is more unequal. It would not be more unequal than that provision which gives to the six New-England States twelve Senators, and to the State of New-York only two. There would be nothing inconsistent with the federative principle. If the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States were to-day independent Confederacies, and there was a proposition to unite them, would any man be surprised if each Confederacy insisted upon such power and guarantees as would enable it to defend its social system, to secure equality, and to secure full individual development? But I do not mean to say that this is the only scheme upon which I would settle. I would agree on something which would give us only a truce, provided it was a long truce, and then trust to public opinion and to truth to make a permanent settlement. But I would prefer that we should now settle upon a permanent adjustment. I have founded my suggestions on the fact that some of the States have already withdrawn, and that the old Union is actually gone, and that there can be no way of obtaining a Union but by a reconstruction, for I utterly repudiate and deny the system of coercion. If you attempt by coercion to restore the Union, it would not be the old Union, but a very different one. It would be a Union utterly against the American principle—the union of a number of subjugated provinces. I maintain that coercion, if it were possible, is not right, and if it were right it is not possible. I think it can be shown that it is neither right nor possible. An attempt at coercion would destroy all hopes of a reconstruction, and destroy all the hopes of the friends of the Union and the country. It is not, I believe, because I believe in the right of secession in a State. It is not my purpose to travel over the argument which has been so much better made by my friend from Louisiana, (Mr. Benjamin.) I would merely say, that to my mind, it lies in a nutshell. If it be true that this Constitution is a compact, and if it be true that there is no common arbiter, and if it be true that a bargain broken on one side is broken on all sides, then it results inevitably that it is for the States to say whether the bargain is broken. I do not say it is laid down in the Constitution, but it results from the nature of the compact. I care not what you call it. Call it revolution, if you choose. If it be revolution, it is organized revolution, conducted by an organized body, so acknowledged by the Constitution. If it be revolution, it is revolution which is managed by a Government which the Constitution acknowleges to be a legitimate Government—I mean the Government of a State. How, then, can this Government use coercion? How does the General Government derive its authority to act in the State of Virginia? From the people of Virginia, and the State of Virginia derives its authority from the same source. This Government rests on the assent of the people of the different States. Then, if it be true that this Constitution has created a Government which cannot be administered without the assent of the people of a State, it would follow that the Constitution has declared, by implication, that the authority of this Government rests upon the people of a State, and when that is withdrawn there is no authority within it. I say that the Federal Government cannot be carried on within the limits, without the assent and sympathy of its people. It depends upon the Legislatures of the different States to elect members to this body, and if a majority of the States should refuse to send Senators here, you would have lost one of the most important arms of the Government, and have no longer a Senate, and, in order to carry on this Government, you must have its judicial functions. How can you carry on the Government in a State without the Federal Courts? Suppose a State repeals the law against murder, and if the State should undertake to obstruct the course of Federal justice in this way, where would the remedy be in the Federal power of this Government? Would you undertake to pass a penal code for the State? Certainly you could not do that, consistently with the Constitution, for you would have the same right to pass penal codes for all the States, and suppose the State refuses its consent, where would you get your Custom houses and your forts? Where would you have the *locus in quo* by which to administer the powers and functions of this Government? Thus it would be constantly in the power of a State to obstruct and prevent the administration of the Federal justice and the Federal powers within the limits of her jurisdiction. The only mode in which you could protect the administration of Federal powers in the State would be to set aside the State Government entirely, and reduce it to territorial condition. What would be the result? You would first deny the right of the State to secede, and then turn around and secede yourselves from it, by reducing it to the position of a Territory. But I say that coercion is impossible, for if you attempt it upon one of the States, all the Slaveholding States will rally around it to its assistance, and the idea that you can reduce seven, ten, yes, fifteen States, is preposterous. I acknowledge you may make war, and bring distress upon both sections; but as to acknowledging that either could subdue the other, so as to place its yoke and laws upon it, I do not entertain the idea for an instant. How is this war to be waged? It would cost you $100,000,000. You would have to sustain it by direct taxation. Is it to be supposed the people would bear such burdens in such a cause as that? I believe they might submit to any just taxation in defence of their homes, but would they submit to such an amount of taxation for the purpose of depriving their people of the right of self-government? And whose would be the commerce to be preyed upon? Not the Southern commerce, for that would go in foreign bottoms. Which section offers the greatest temptation to plunder? Where are the cities and the concentrated wealth of the community? You could not steal our niggers—your people would not allow it. How could you carry on such a war? Where would you find the means? You could not carry it on for six months. I say, therefore, it is not possible, by any such means, to coerce the Southern people to submission. I know there is talk of a blockade of our coast—that is, one which would collect the customs—nothing more. Where would the ships come from which could blockade the whole Southern coast? But you cannot, under the treaty, collect any duty on exports. It would not prevent the people from sending anything in foreign bottoms. We might prevent the people from using anything which was not manufactured among themselves, and thus you would lose your most valuable customers. Would the customs bear half the expense of the blockade? No, Sir. But a blockade, to be effectual, must be a blockade to that which is going out as well as that which is coming in. Is it to be supposed that England would allow this, when the existence of so many of her people depends upon cotton? It is not to be supposed for one moment. And there are other Powers that would prevent such a blockade, in addition to those which can be raised by the section it is thus attempted to coerce. I say it is idle to think of coercion. You may inflict evils by civil war, but will you inflict more than you receive in return? Will you be benefited by the operation? I think not. But suppose you could succeed, and that you had conquered the South, how, then, would you exercise the powers of the Government? Would you apply the doctrine that there can be no property in slaves? In that community of 8,000,000 whites, and 4,000,000 slaves, would they turn them loose by setting the slaves free? Would you repeat the experiment of the British in Jamaica? Would you stand and see cultivated fields return to the bush? Would the great interests of civilization and humanity permit such a result? Would your own interests permit it? It is not to be supposed that such a thing would be permitted. What, then, would be the result? They would have to recognize and maintain this social system, and to recognize property in slaves. If you recognize it as property, you must cause fugitives to be restored. And if you recognize it you must protect it. And if you protect it in all these States, you must protect it wherever the Government has exclusive jurisdiction. What, then, would become of the policy of exclusion? Would you shut up the negroes and allow all the white men to move away? The result would be the negroes would accumulate, until you gave the negroes the best part of the Continent, and the white man must take the rest. Can this be tolerated? No, Sir, not for a moment. And if this would be the result, after a bloody and harassing war, why not do it without these calamities? Why not do it without the dreadful inconsistency which would be charged upon you? Why, then, create a civil war without any benefit or use to any one? Then, if this be so, why not cede back the forts to those States that claim to have seceded? What do you want with them? What do you want with the forts in the harbor of Charleston? If you do mean to coerce them, they are of no use. And if you do not mean to coerce them you ought not to have them. If you do attempt to use them for the purposes of coercion, you destroy all chances of reconstruction of another Union, which I still hope and trust may take place, and that it may prove to us a more permanent bond of alliance and fraternity than the old one, which is fast melting away from us. I say you have no right to hold on to these forts. You could not have obtained them without the consent of the Legislature. Upon what consideration was that consideration given? It was given on the consideration that they were to be used for the defence of the State. But you now keep them when they can no longer be used for the defence of the State, but only for offensive purposes. If there were no other obligations, I consider the obligations of policy would require you to do it. In no other way can you prevent civil war. They say they have seceded, and are out of this Government. They could not yield them up without inconsistency, so far as their pretensions are concerned. If they are an independent people, they have a right to those *forts*, and if an independent people, they have a right to take them, if they believe they are in the possession of a foreign enemy. How is it with you? You don't admit the doctrine of secession, in the form in which that resolution is raised. Does that justify you in holding that doctrine upon the ground of policy? A State which did not intend to secede might apply for the retrocession of these forts, and the retrocession might be granted, without the least violation of the Constitution. There is nothing impolitic in such cession, unless you desire to use them for the purposes of coercion. I think the consideration of policy should induce you to remove that bone of contention immediately. I believe if a drop of blood is once shed, there is no hope of reconstruction. I think you will soon see all the Southern States out of this Union. I think it probable they will form a Government for the sake of the South; and, having done so, I hope and trust they will call a Southern Convention for the purpose of readjustment on proper terms. And if the non-slaveholding States will assemble in Convention to exchange propositions, I hope and trust that some accommodation may be had, and some reconstruction to make this Government more permanent and more valuable to us than ever it has been. Or, if it is impossible to make a Union, it may yet result in the formation of some league which would secure to us some benefits, and leave each free to follow the law of its own genius, and develop itself. I say so far as I can weigh the question, the Union is no more, and the only question of Union is a question of reunion, and to produce reunion it is absolutely essential to allow the State to take possession of that which it is obviouly going to take, and thus we can afford all the time and give all the opportunity we can to those who desire a reconstruction of this Union. I am one of those. I believe the South owes it to itself to secure protection. I believe the interests of mankind, and her own interest, and the interest of her confederates, require that we should reconstruct a new Union upon the terms of equality and justice. But will this be possible if we have a civil war? I ask if the Republicans are willing to add civil war to the long catalogue of enormities for which they have to answer hereafter? Is it not enough that they have marched into power over the ruins of the Constitution? Is it not enough that they have seized this Government at the expense of the Union? Will not it satisfy them unless they add civil war? Mr. President, I would ask if they are indeed willing to let loose the dogs of war and rapine through this land? If they are willing that the spirit of the first-born, Cain, should reign over every foot of land, and spread the fratricidal conflict over this once happy land? How will they settle with their own consciences? How will they settle with humanity, for having crushed the highest capacity for usefulness, progress to development, that was ever bestowed on man? Sir, what judgment will posterity pronounce upon them for their unhallowed ambition? Will it not say, "You found peace, and established war; you found an Empire and a Union, and you rent them into fragments?" And more awful still, what account will they render at the bar of Heaven? When from many a burning homestead, and many a bloody battle field, a spectral host shall appear to accuse them—when the last wail of suffering childhood shall arise from the depths of the grave, to make its feeble plaint against them, and the tears of helpless women shall plead against them, for her wounded honor, in her speechless woe and despair—how will they account for it before man and before God, before earth and before heaven, if they close in blood this great American experiment, which was inaugurated by Providence in the wilderness, to insure peace on earth and good will to men. The experiment which was constructed by our Fathers with blood and pious prayers? How will they hide themselves from the accusation, when one universal voice of misery and despair shall be heard throughout this land? I say to them, it will be no excuse that they have consented to wield a barren sceptre over a desolated land. Why is it these threats are made? Is it for the purpose of preventing Southern States from seceding? If so, it has precipitated that very event. I say for my own State, she is consulting now, but I feel authorized to say that she loves peace; she desires to avoid war, but she will not be deterred from asserting her rights by threats of coercion, or fear of the result. Sir, once in her past history, in the sacred name of honor, and liberty, and equality, she staked her destiny on the war of the Revolution. For the same sacred considerations, I know she will imperil her all if she believed it her duty to do so, and if the day shall ever arrive when she can neither defend her honor, nor support her rights, she will fall, and it will be better for her name and fame to perish with them. When the Spanish Colonies were struggling for independence, we gave them sympathy and aid. When Greece was fighting her desperate battles, we gave her the same sympathies and assistance. But we now refuse it to our brethren, and pursue them with fire and sword. I believe that an attempt to coerce the people in this regard will only meet with the general detestation of mankind. Such a resistance will be made as has never been seen before in the history of the world, except, perhaps, in the instance of the Dutch who hid behind their dykes and flooded their land with the waves of the sea, preferring death in any and every form, rather than submission to tyranny. But I do not wish to pursue this line of argument, and do not wish to engage in any discussion which so much stirs the blood. I stand here to plead for peace, not because my State has any reasons to fear more than another, but because the interest of all mankind is for peace. In the name of civilization and humanity, in the name of thirty millions, whose lives, honor and happiness, depend upon the events of such a civil war, in the name of the great American experiment which was founded by Providence in the wilderness, and which I insist has not yet failed, I shall appeal to the American people to prevent the effusion of blood. It is said that the very smell of blood stirs the animal passions of men. Give us time for the play of reason. Let us see, after the States have secured in themselves their old organization and their old system—let us see if we cannot bring together once more our scattered divisions, if we cannot close up our broken ranks, and cannot find some plan of conciliation. And when those columns come mustering in from the distant North, and the further South, from the rising to the setting sun, to take their part in that grand review, there will go up a shout that will shake the heavens, and which shall proclaim to the ends of the earth that we are united once more—brothers in war, brothers in peace, ready to take our place in the front of that grand march of human progress, and able and willing to play in that game of nations where the prizes are wealth and empire, and where victory may crown our name with deathless and eternal fame. [There was slight applause in the galleries as Mr. Hunter closed.]

Mr. Baker, of Oregon, (Rep.)—I should like to ask the Senator one question. If my party in this and the other branch of Congress, by a constitutional majority, shall pass an amendment to be submitted according to the Constitution, for the consent and approbation of the people, and if that be such substantially as those offered by gentlemen on the other side, will the Senator from Virginia, so far as he can, throw the weight of Virginia, and especially his individual weight, in order to maintain the Constitution as it is, and the laws as they now are, with the power of the Government, until the people of the States shall have decided upon this amendment?

Mr. Hunter—I cannot answer for Virginia. I can only say this—I voted for the proposition of the Senator for Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden.) Other gentlemen believed that would be satisfactory. But whether the people who are now seceding would wait to ascertain whether the States would accept it or not, I am not authorized to say.

Mr. Baker—But will the gentleman himself?

Mr. Hunter—If the Senator is not satisfied, I cannot satisfy him.

Mr. Harlan, of Ohio, (Rep.) then took the floor, and spoke at length on the Fugitive Slave law. He opposed the argument of the South to control and govern the North; that the North must obey the South; that the majority must submit. The real grievance of the Southern people is explained by admitting the Republican victory on the 6th of November last. They dislike to resign the reins of the Government to their opponents.

A message was here received from the President.

Mr. Harlaw concluded by saying that human liberty, liberty of speech, the Press and conscience, were all at stake.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass, (Rep.,) moved to go into Executive Session. Carried.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

John Cochrane, of New-York, (Dem.,) presented the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, for mail facilities, through subsidies to steamer lines, between San Francisco and Shanghai, &c. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked leave to offer a resolution, that as the judgment of the House, in the present state of the country, it would be wise and patriotic for the President to confer temporarily the power of Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy on Lieutenant-General Scott, and charge him to see that the Republic receives no detriment.

Mr. Jones, of Georgia, (Dem.,) and others objected.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, (Rep.,) suggested that the President could delegate no such power.

The Speaker said the resolution was not received, but merely read for information. Besides, objection was made.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) hoped that the resolution would be voted on by yeas and nays.

There were no further proceedings on the subject.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) asked, and was excused, from serving on the Select Committee, to which was referred the President's Message. He said he had a great many reasons for the request, but it was not necessary to repeat them.

Private bills were then considered.

The House considered the Civil and Miscellaneous bills, including the one to support lighthouses, the establishment of marine hospitals, &c.

While voting on the amendment, which was rejected, to increase the appropriation for a Survey of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast from $100,000 to $250,000,

Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) said he was anxious to assist the Republicans in bankrupting, as soon as possible, a Government whose purse and standard were soon to be used for subjugating their brethren of the South.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented a memorial from Philadelphia from citizens of all parties, asking Congress to pass the Crittenden compromise.

The Navy Appropriation bill was merely read.

Adjourned.

Seventh Regiment Concert.—The second annual Concert given by the Band of the Seventh Regiment, takes place to-night at the Academy of Music. Much military music of the best kind will be performed, under the direction of Signor Grafulla, and, in addition to this attraction, the following artists have been engaged: Mme. Colson, Mrs. Mozart, Signor Stigelli and Carl Formes. The entertainment promises to be the best of the season, and will unquestionably be the most brilliantly attended.

Murder by a Negro in Brooklyn.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER AND ACCOMPLICES.

At about 7 o'clock last evening, several colored men, headed by one named Stephen Ricks, made an unprovoked attack upon an Irishman named John Shirley, in Canton, near Johnson-street, killing him almost instantly by a blow on the head.

A friend of the deceased, who says he witnessed the transaction, states that Shirley was eating his supper a few minutes before the occurrence, and was annoyed at the noise made by a party of boys—black and white—who were sliding on the sidewalk in front of his house, No. 41 Canton-street. He went out and ordered them away, and upon their refusing to leave he attempted to coerce them into a compliance with his wishes. At this time a party of colored men on the opposite side of the street, headed by Ricks, crossed over apparently to take up the cause of the boys. Ricks approached Shirley, and uttering an oath, struck him a heavy blow with his fist on the left temple. Shirley fell heavily to the sidewalk, near the door of his own house, and was taken into the house in an insensible condition, where he died in less than ten minutes. The witness of this transaction says as Shirley fell he told Ricks that he had killed him, to which remark the latter replied that he did not care.

Information was sent to the Fourth Precinct Station house, and Sergeant Smith, who was in charge, at once sent out several officers to find the parties concerned in the transaction. Officer Skidmore arrested Ricks in the neighborhood of his residence, and subsequently Officers Walden, Birdsall and Skidmore arrested Richard T. Moore, Martin Everson and Chas J. Moore on suspicion of having had something to do with the attack upon the deceased. Several witnesses were also found and detained to testify before the Coroner.

The deceased was about 40 years of age, and worked for Thomas Levy, scavenger. He leaves a widow and one child.

Stephen Ricks is a single man, and 21 years old. All of the parties arrested are scavengers.

Imprisonment for Violation of Injunctions in Selling Sewing-Machines.—Mr Joseph Thorn has been arrested by the United States Marshal, and lodged in Eldridge-street jail, for violating an injunction by selling sewing-machines. On motion of George Gifford, Esq., an attachment was granted by Judge Smally, in the United States Court, against the defendant, for selling sewing-machines, in violation of an injunction issued against him, on the patents owned by the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company, and the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, and known as the sewing machine feed patents. Violating the order of Courts is rather a serious matter, as it renders the offender liable to punishment by fine and imprisonment.

[Advertisement.]

Joshua F. Bridge, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.

Dr. Bridge is permitted to refer to:

Horace Greeley, of the New-York *Tribune*.

Prof. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard University, Mass.

Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

Central Park Skate Emporium.—Skates 25c. to $25. Everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit everybody. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of Skates. Conover & Walker, Hardware Dealers, No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

Neglect in assisting nature has consigned thousands of females to a premature grave. Holloway's Pills are the only reliable remedy for the complaints incidental to females, whether at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails, by the *Kangaroo*, will close to-morrow, (Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The Havana mails, by the *W. G. Hewes*, will also close to-morrow, at 11 A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Jan. 11—*In steamship America, at Halifax from Liverpool*—Mr. Eaton and lady, Mr Newton and lady, Mr. Farrell and lady, Mr. Chadburne and lady, Mrs. May, Mrs. Lustin, Messrs. Morrison, Baudin, Salter, Freeborn, Lippard, Warren, Collet, Gilbert, Barff, Park, Warwick, Williams, Emerick, Syckels, Syms, Lloyd, Sandys, Humphrey, Fox, Chadwick and Josephs.

Jan. 11—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Monchoux and lady, Miss Margare, Maine, Mrs. Mowbray and daughter, Sidney Collins, Wm Stocks, Nerciss Cheron, Walter C. Trevor, Juan S. Pescio.

In brig John H. Jones, from Charleston—F. M. Yates, Mr. Lambert.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 53 | Moon sets.... 6 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 48 | Gov. Island. 9 37 | Hell Gate....10 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Kangaroo, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamer Elizabeth, Colnary, South Amboy.

Ship Magniteib, (Dan.,) Reimer, London, Funch & Meinke.

Barks Eagle, Baker, Curacoa, J. Foulke's Sons; E. Shultz, Howard, London, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Hohenstaufen, Lamke, Cork for orders, C. Luling; Eliza Young, (Br.,) Durkee, Glasgow, Edmiston Bros.

Brigs African, Lane, Havana, J. & T. A. R. Webster; A. Owen, Ray, Nuevitas, Thos. Owen & Sons; T. M. Mayhew, Frith, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.

Schooners May Lovell, Kimball, Warren, master; S. P. Hawes, Mason, Newcastle, Del., Van Brunt & Slaght; N. W. Smith Boyd, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; D. K. Arey, Dickey, Plymouth, A. Howes; Alice, Davis, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; H. P. Russell, Mankin, Charleston, D. C. Murray.

Sloop Pointer, Gardiner, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br. screw,) Roskell, Liverpool Dec. 27, and Queenstown 28th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. 146 passengers and $425,000 in specie to John G. Dale. Arrived off the Battery at 4:15 P. M.

Steamship Potomac, Watson, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Experienced a heavy N. W. gale the entire passage.

Steamship Patapsco, Vale, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Brig John B. Jones, Mills, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton and rice to Dollner, Potter & Co. Experienced heavy weather. 7th inst.; lat. 34 83, lon. 74 43, spoke schr. Harriet Ryan, bound S. 10th inst., at night, off the Highlands, experienced a violent gale from N. to N. N. W., with intense cold, and was blown off; became completely iced up.

Schr. Granite State, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. E. W. Farrington, Robinson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. E. M. Day, Hickman, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to C. B. Dibble.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Norris, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Wonder, Hallock, Boston 3 ds., with linseed.

Schr. A. M. Ecken, Ecken, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Frances, English, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Avon, Tuttle, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

WIND—During day from W. S. W. to W. N. W.; at sunset, W. S. W., with snow.

Sailed.

Steamship Northern Light, for Aspinwall. Barks Radiant, for Marseilles; Eagle, for Curacoa. Brigs Sprite, for Rio Janeiro; Avosetta, for Antigua.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OPENING ENTERTAINMENT,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 15,
AND
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, 1861,
On the first evening will be given
A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
Under the direction of
Mr. THEO. EISFELD, Conductor.
Mme. COLSON, Soprano.
Sig. BRIGNOLI, Tenor.
Sig. FERRI, Baritone.
Sig. SUSINI, Basso.
Sig. MUZIO, Director of Vocal Part.
And the complete Orchestra of the Philharmonic Society,
JOS. NOLL, Leader.

On the second evening,
A GRAND PROMENADE AND BALL.
Tickets of admission to both evenings, $5, securing a seat to the Concert without extra charge. May be obtained at the Academy of Music and of the Committee.
Committee—L. B. Wyman, S. B. Chittenden, A. Cooke Hull, Samuel Sloan, Wm. M. Richards, John Greenwood, John W. Degraaw.

LECTURE.—REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL DEliver his celebrated Lecture on *The Stump and one of its Sprouts*, in the M. E. Church, corner of 1st-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock THIS (Saturday) EVENING. Tickets 25 cents each.

JOHN THOMAS, M. D., AUTHOR OF THE forthcoming *Exposition of the Apocalypse*, will speak at No. 24 Cooper Institute, at 10½ A. M. on SUNDAY, Jan. 13. Subject—*A New Birth necessary to entrance into the Kingdom of God*.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS, BATH, &c., to let to single gentlemen, in 13th st., near 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Amalgamation of Languages.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying, "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'a 'orrible 'eadache t'is hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly" says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of a disease which might otherwise escape attention till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health, and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

Bridget—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more, so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

Twenty Millions of Dollars Saved.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ Over-excitement, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

Facts worth Knowing.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

Great Discovery.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age, may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary men, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1861.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

The Duty of Christian Patriots North and South.

An Appeal for Calmness, Reason and Concession.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Adams, Delivered on the National Fast Day.

1 TIM., ii., 1, 2.—I exhort, therefore, that first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men; for Kings and for all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty.

Appropriateness is the first law of discourse. My theme, on this occasion, has been chosen for me by the circumstances which have called us together. The President of the United States, and the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, have recommended that this day be observed as one of humiliation, fasting and prayer, in view of the present distracted and perilous condition of the country. Such a recommendation from such a source cannot be disregarded by the Christian ministry.

For one, I confess to a feeling of humiliation already. Less than two months ago I returned from a visit to foreign countries on the other side of the sea. Traveling under despotic governments, where the Press is stifled and speech is guarded, and your personal movements subject to espionage, I had prided myself much on the privileges of an American citizen; and as our noble ship entered the Bay of New-York, on one of the brightest days of our golden Autumn, it was with a swelling heart and a suffused eye that I exclaimed, "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O Israel," —believing that the sun that day did not shine upon a people having more of real prosperity and happiness and peace, than our own. Less than forty days ago we had our annual festival of Thanksgiving, to consider the bounties of Providence towards us as a nation, when I endeavored to guide your thoughts into the channels of gratitude. To-day we are summoned to the altars of religion to humble ourselves, to fast and pray, in view of public calamities. A reversal so sudden, so entire, so unnecessary, so gratuitous, so unreasonable, as we should say, brought upon us by no descent of fire or pestilence from heaven—by no invasion of a foreign foe—but altogether engendered within our own borders—is itself enough to afflict and mortify us. Humiliated we are before the world, by anything which touches the honor or integrity of our nationality, or implies the weakness of our much-boasted form of government. We are assembled also to pray in behalf of our country. But to pray intelligently we should comprehend the import of our prayers. There is need, therefore, of instruction concerning the proper objects of prayer. To give that instruction in the spirit of Christian patriotism is the duty we have undertaken, in coincidence with the appointment of this day.

On the Christian Sabbath we occupy ourselves chiefly and directly with those topics which concern man in his higher and spiritual relations. Not that these are without their influence upon man as a citizen of this present world, for our belief is that the indirect effect of Christianity on human society has more potency than all the direct efforts of mere human politics; that liberty and law, and restraint, and Governments, and civilization—all these and more are included in and spring from the central doctrines of the Gospel For this very reason, and for others which are infinitely higher and greater, the pertinency of our Sabbath instructions is directly with those spiritual and eternal relations of man, from that point of perspective which constitutes the peculiar characteristic of the Christian ministry. There are other topics concerning which every minister of religion, in common with his fellow-citizens, has his personal opinions. His own self-respect would be wounded if he were not able, in the proper place and in the proper manner, to hold his own independent judgment on all these subordinate subjects. It does not follow from this that he should make use of his official position on the day which Christ has hallowed for a specific purpose, to enforce his private interpretations of irrelevant matters. I hold to the right and duty of preaching politics—as that expression is properly defined—meaning not the squabbles of party, but the application of Christian truth to every relation and duty of life, just as the duty and the relation are presented in the New Testament. But this should be done with appropriateness, with sound judgment, and with proper regard to relevancy and edification, and the due proportion of faith. I have never felt, for example, that it was wisdom or duty for me to discourse, directly and frequently, on the subject of American Slavery,—not that I ever so much as imagined there was any disposition on the part of the pews to restrict the liberty of the pulpit,—not that I have not my own opinions on the subject, as a citizen—nay more, my own opinions as a student of Providence and the Bible,—but because I have never judged that it was for edification to insist upon this subject before those who constitute this pastoral charge. Had it been my lot in life, as a Christian minister, to preach to those who were personally related to Slavery, I should have endeavored to instruct them on the subject, as every other, with pertinence and directness. There is no preaching which is so easy, measured by the time and intellectual effort of preparation, as controversial preaching in regard to matters on which the public mind is already inflamed, and one's manliness and Christian wisdom are often more demonstrated by holding himself in restraint concerning many political topics, rather than falling in with prevalent opinion, and riding along on the wave of popular excitement. While, therefore, pertinency and appropriateness require us, on the Sabbath day, to hold our minds in contact with your own bosom sins, and your personal relations to Christ and eternity, the same law of appropriateness makes it necessary for me, on this occasion, to speak with a direct reference to the circumstances which have led to our convocation.

We are invited by magistrates to pray for our country—to pray for our rulers; and the text before us enjoins it upon us, for a reason annexed, to do the same thing. Perhaps some may think that it would be wiser to do nothing but pray. I am myself reminded of what was once said by the pious and discreet FENELON, in a time of great trouble and turbulence: "*Parlez à Dieu pour la paix de l'Eglise et ne parlez point aux hommes*"—"Speak to God for the peace of the Church, and speak not to men." But we are safe always when we speak in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Scriptures. Our text is, "*Pray* for Kings and for all those in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life." The emphasis given to this matter shows that there were special reasons which led the Apostle to give it the prominent place which it holds in this epistle. Any one informed as to the state of the Christian mind at the time this epistle was written, in regard to the heathen magistracy, under which Christianity was born and developed, and especially the deluded expectations of the Judaist mind in reference to what was about to ensue, can understand how pertinent this counsel is. Then there is a design in the accumulation of expressions—supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks. All the synonyms of the language in reference to the subject are employed, inculcating prayer in all it forms, looking to the supply of what is needed, the averting of what is evil, and the obtaining of what is good. Not only have we this emphatic form of expression in reference to the end of prayer for the civil magistracy, but the reason is appended why we should thus pray. Not for what will inure to the benefit of the magistrates themselves—not so much for the conversion of the men thus described; but this is the end, the object, of our prayer in behalf of the civil power: That we may lead a quiet, peaceable life, in all godliness and honesty. This latter expression, "*in all godliness and propriety of conduct,*" denoting the ultimate end, of which a quiet, peaceable life is the condition. We have outlived the old error which was installed in ancient treatises on government, that, because the Holy Scripture refers to *Kings*, requiring men to pray for Kings, and to honor the King, therefore monarchy was the only form of magistracy which had the Divine sanction, for the scriptural injunction making reference to the form of government which then and there existed is not even thus restricted, but includes all forms of authority and magistracy. Such a form of government as our own was not in existence when Holy Scripture was written, but never was there one under which prayer had such scope and pertinency, for the very reason that those who pray are the source of all power and sovereignty.

To give some order to our thoughts on this subject, let me say, in the first place, as explanatory of all the emphasis and prominence given to this subject, that the reason here assigned why we should pray for such as are in authority lays bare at once the whole design and office of civil government: "*That we may lead a quiet and peaceable life.*" We present this as the very best definition that can be given of the province and end of the civil power. Writers on political economy have fallen upon manifold mistakes by assigning to the ruling authority prerogatives which do not belong to it at all. A most notable instance of the kind comes to mind in the very clever book written by MR. GLADSTONE, then a member of the British Parliament, some twenty years ago, entitled, *The State in its Relations with the Church.* The object at which he aims is, to prove that one of the principal ends of civil government, as such, is, to propagate religious truth; and that, as a means to this, it is obligatory on every Government to profess and support a religion. Once allow the premises from which he starts, in his logic, and you cannot escape his conclusion. The error lies in the very foundation of his argument. He assumes a major premise which is too large, and includes too much. He begins with affirming that it is the province of government to attend to all which is vital to human interests. This would seem to be very plausible and very good. But it contains the mischief of a tremendous sophistry. We join issue at the very beginning, and deny that such is the province of civil government. Ten thousand things vital to the happiness of individuals and families there are which do not pertain to the civil magistracy at all. The province of Government is not universal, but limited and restricted. We should say that this was the design of government, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, or, to expand the definition somewhat—government is to protect our lives, our persons and property, as inhabitants of this present world. It is to help men to settle their difficulties, not by individual force, but by processes of law and justice; to protect from violence and invasion —in short, to furnish a substratum on which the social system may stand and develop itself. This is not to affirm, as some good people have thought, that the temporal interests of man are of greater consequence than his spiritual. Far from this. But it is the province of government to care for one, but not for the other. Men of all religions and of no religion have an equal interest in this, that life, and person, and rights be protected by the civil power. Men holding opinions the most antagonistic that can be conceived on many subjects—Gentile and Jew, Papist and Protestant—all agree in this, that they need the protection of a good government. Whether they have any faith in a future world or not—whether they can harmonize on this or that theory of morals or not—here is something which is admitted by all, there must be a ruling power in this world, or we could not live at all. The right conception of what the province of government is is very important, since it has always been true that men are in danger of extending the civil power over and beyond its just limits. We are jealous of such encroachments. We are unwilling that affairs should be thrust into the province of government which do not belong to it. This definition of government, its use and object, has another advantage. It meets the scruples of such as have conscientious objections to being associated in the same government with those whose opinions and practices, on many subjects, they disapprove and detest. The Apostle instructs us on this very point: "I wrote unto you," says he, "in an epistle, not to company with fornicators; yet not altogether with fornicators or idolators *of this world*, for then must we needs go out of the world." But if any man that is called a *brother* be a "fornicator or an idolator," then withdraw from him. Within your own communion of the church you may have laws of fellowship which you cannot apply to the social organization at large. Idolators and Christians, pure and impure, sober and drunken, whatever are men's notions or habits in reference to other matters, in this they have all a common interest and necessity, that they should be protected by the ruling power from rapine, and violence, and carnage. Starting, then, with this object and end of government full in our eye, *that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life*, as the result for which we are to pray, let me remind you that this is an object of vast importance—of indispensable necessity. We have fallen upon the evil habit of speaking slightingly of government. In the too common custom of abusing the men who administer government, many have come to think and speak disparingly of government itself, as though we could do as well or better without it. Without it, not to speak of living quietly and peaceably, we could not live at all. Government is God's ordinance for human protection. The word does not define the form, the mode, in which the governing power shall be administered; but there is in the very nature of things a necessity for some government—the worst is better than none—and in this sense the powers that be are ordained of God. And by government we do not mean a fortuitous assemblage of forces, but an organized form, adequate for the purpose, not an accidental convenience —but a stable power on which society may repose and develop itself safely and happily, and the Church of God may build her nest and lay her young. Government, as an ordinance of God, is a *power*. Designed for this very end to keep impulses and passions under restraint, within legal processes, it must have the means of protecting itself, and enforcing its own enactments. Without this it is a nullity—it is no thing. Therefore says the Scripture, the magistrate beareth the sword, and not in vain, a sword not made of a shingle, but the veritable symbol of a veritable power, able to accomplish the legitimate object for which government was instituted.

Surely here is something worth praying for. That government is the best in kind which, like the great forces of nature, works so smoothly and quietly that we take but little notice of its working. If ours has been, and is a government—which is adapted to secure for us a quiet peaceable life—then it is a government which ought to be preserved; and for this end prayer should invoke Divine aid, and the hearts and hands of all patriots should be combined in one. Greatly mistaken shall I be in the prognostication, if the result of events now in progress in our country, is not to diffuse wider than ever the conviction that government, organized government, is with us—a most benignant thing to be valued for time to come, as it has never been valued before. Men have been trifling, in both extremes, with most sacred interests, till we are in danger at last of being consumed. Without a government, a power worthy of the name, able to protect us, where are we? What becomes of us and our children; if society is to become disintegrated, if theories are to be allowed which carried out to their legitimate consequences in States, and counties, and towns, and families, would destroy the very idea of government, and leave us altogether at the mercy of passion, the power of mobs and the turbulence of physical strength? The right of *revolution*—that word of hope and of terror—remains with every people, as the last resort of necessity; otherwise we should be forced to blush at the bend of illegitimacy and shame in our own coat armorial; but that right can be justified only after all legal methods of redress have been exhausted, and the power which resorts to it must first plead before the bar of reason and the judgment of the civilized world, that it has been compelled to this final and dread necessity in view of a greater good, which thereby, and thereby only, it is sure to accomplish. It is time for this subject to be taken out from the sway of passion into the domain of Christian reason. The time has come for all party and sectional lines to be effaced in the broad claims of patriotism. All subordinate matters, prejudices and antipathies, must give way before this simple question, whether we have, and are to have, a Government beneath which, as the ordained protection of God, we can lead honest, and quiet, and peaceful lives. When all irrelevant matters are brushed away, and that simple question is presented naked and alone in its own merits, the heart of this whole American people will be found to be true, and sound, and loyal. God grant that this question may be settled in his own wise and blessed way—by inclining the hearts of a praying people to consider candidly, seasonably and wisely what is meant by his ordination of civil government as the means of securing for all quiet and peaceable, and honest lives.

With this reason which inspiration has assigned as the result and object of prayer, we come next by a natural order to consider why we should pray, in a special manner, in behalf of our rulers. Such an act of prayer, let me say, promises two results, and is to be justified by two reasons: 1st, the persuasive power of prayer in the way of securing for those in authority as a gift from God, what is needful to the discharge of their duty; 2d, the reactive influence of prayer on the minds of those who offer it, as the best mode of adjusting all perilous and difficult questions of polity. Let us consider these in their order.

All but Atheists believe that God presides over nations and individuals, and that by means and influences beyond our sight he can turn the hearts of men as rivers of water are turned. Now by fears and terrors as he did the heart of Pharaoh, and now by gentler processes as he did the heart of DARIUS and CYRUS. Who that has read history aright can doubt the power of the Almighty higher, stronger, and mightier than that of Kings and Cabinets. It was God who bestowed wisdom on Solomon—a wisdom so singularly displayed in his first judicial act, before he had reached his majority—with no intention of cruelty to a living child, yet proposing its dismemberment, that he might test the instinct of maternity, discovering which of the two claimants would first cry out against the violent division; and God it was who turned the counsel of AHITHOPEL into foolishness. He it was who still instructs us to pray for our rulers as dependent for success in their office upon Him. Let us pray that our officers may be peace, and our exactors righteousness. That those who are invested with authority may be firm and faithful to their trusts: administering government without fear or favor. That they may be inspired with that wisdom which is profitable to direct—that they may fear God and do justly, and hate bribes, and remember their obligations to Him who has said: "Counsel is mine and sound wisdom. I am understanding—I have strength. By me Kings reign, and princes decree justice. By me princes rule, and nobles, even all the judges of the earth." And prayer of this description should go up from unfeigned lips. Never should devotion be subsidized to prejudice, nor partisanship make use of prayer for expressing its own antipathy. These are the prayers which have been prepared for us by the Divine Spirit, and such we should unceasingly offer in public worship, in true loyalty, and Christian patriotism.

Times like these lay bare to our eye the weaknesses and perils of our Government, as storms expose the leaks of a ship. We are wise if we come to see that our rulers are subject to manifold dangers, from which nothing but Divine wisdom can shield them. We boast much before the world of the freedom of our institutions—of the perfect equality of our citizenship, so that no man is debarred from office by the accident of birth and condition. But we must remember that there is another side and aspect to this subject. If there is an advantage of this kind, there are many disadvantages and dangers connected with it. If all offices of trust and power are open to all, then all may seek them, and there will be scrambling and corruption, and most unworthy rivalries. The frequency of our popular elections multiplies the mischief from this source, and society is upturned from its discolored depths. It is not strange in such a state of things, that we are shocked by revelations of fraud and dishonesty and corruption.

Men will intrigue for office for selfish ends, who are not fitted for it by education or character. They will employ methods which ought never to be used. It has come at last—it humbles us before God and man to admit it—to be understood that all is fair in politics. Nothing can be more unscrupulous than the strictly party Press of this country. So strong have become the chains of party, that the last thing to be expected of a political opponent is chivalric fairness and candor and courtesy and truth. An irreparable mischief has been done to the morals of the country by this shameless perversion and falsehood, which waxes worse and worse. The public conscience is debauched. Nor can I see any relief for all this mischief in any quarter but this one:—a deeper sense of religion, such as is implied in this act of prayer to Almighty God. Some put their trust in universal education; but intelligence is not the thing which is wanting in such a crisis; for who is so shrewd as your thorough-bred politician. The more you educate the faculties in the wisdom of this world, without the virtuous restraints of religion, the more you sharpen the edge which will wound and kill us.

"You Cassius *thinks* too much.
Such men are dangerous."

Our safety lies in that acknowledgment of divine control, of duty, of obligation and modesty and trust, which finds expression for itself in holy prayer—without "wrath or doubting."

Beyond all this power of prayer, considered as a means of enabling our rulers to act wisely and faithfully, working their deliverance from all selfishness and partisanship and venality, there remains the most important and blessed effect of prayer, as it is reflected upon the hearts of those who offer it. If prayer had no power nor promise of securing a gift of light from the Throne, its influence would be immeasurably good and great upon those who offer it. It calms the passions, clarifies the judgment, enlightens the intellect, composes the spirit, and pervades the conduct with serenity, and charity, and patience, and meekness, and hope.

Does any one doubt that the causes which more than any endanger our institutions proceed from excited passion rather than sober reason? that at this very moment our peril is from exasperated feeling, from threats, and wrath, and bitterness, and menaces, and taunts, and objurgations, and not from the spirit which would refer all matters of difference to legal adjudication, and to the wisdom and guidance which are never withheld from filial prayer?

Not for the purpose of recrimination, of which we have had so much, but for the very opposite—of suppressing it, and fostering a better temper—let me come at once to the very subject, which, more than any other, has occasioned the present embarrassment. I shall trust to your candor to say, when I have finished, whether the statement of the case has been made in truth and fairness.

Anterior to our own time and generation, without personal complicity of our own, by the persistent agency of the mother country, African Slavery was introduced and entailed upon this country. In the original draft of the Declaration of American Independence, by the hand of Mr. JEFFERSON, himself a slaveholder, one of the reasons alleged for the act was that Great Britain, notwithstanding the remonstrances and expostulations of the American Colonies, had persisted in forcing upon them this very system. The time was, and that not so long ago, when, throughout the whole of this country, and especially in the Southern States, which, in the origin and prosecution of measures at emancipation, anticipated others, and outstripped others in the amount of costs and sacrifices looking to that end—the time was, I say, when throughout the whole country there was a remarkable unanimity in reference to Slavery, as a political, social and moral evil. Legislatures of States where it existed, and ecclesiastical bodies more immediately connected with it, scarcely without an exception, took action, looking to its gradual and ultimate removal. I shall not undertake to describe the manner in which a change in regard to the treatment of the subject was effected; enough to know, what cannot be denied, that a change has taken place, and that this has led to extreme views, and acrimony, and active antagonism. Men have driven each other wide apart by contrary opinions, as ivory balls are separated by concussion. On the one hand are those who regard the act of slaveholding as necessarily and unexceptionably sinful. They pronounce those who are involved in this relation as the greatest of criminals. Churches in the Northern interior, who never saw either a slaveholder or a slave, and were never in the way of such a probability, took action, denouncing this relation as the most atrocious of all crimes, forbidding any one connected with it to approach their communion. Epithets could not be found too strong by way of expressing detestation of this particular act, and those there are who have publicly avowed their purpose to put the Constitution and the Bible under their feet for a supposed complicity with this one unpardonable sin. In the opposite extreme are those who now assert that this relation is of Divine origin and sanction, and that to "conserve, extend and perpetuate it," after the same manner as the relation between parent and child, to the end of time, is a Christian duty. Moreover, the proposal has been made and publicly advocated, in consistency with this sentiment, to reopen and legalize the African Slave-trade, which the whole civilized world, and none more emphatically than our own country, has stigmatised as piracy. But these, you say, are extreme views. Certainly they are. I describe them as such. I refer to them as such. But do you not know that these are the very agencies which work the mischief; for that which is ultra—beyond fairness and truth—is the parent of fanaticism; and fanaticism is a fire which, once kindled, burns you know not where or what. I use that word with philosophical accuracy. Enthusiasm is a noble quality. We all admire earnestness and zeal,—the expression of one's own sentiments with an honest heartiness. But fanaticism has this peculiarity, that always it has in it an element of malignity; a spirit that would do harm to its object after some form or method—a spirit which would lift its hands and sharpen its tongue in wrath—which would strike, and bite, and retaliate, and devour. Extremes, to be sure. But does any one question that it is these extreme notions which are now flying through the troubled air; which are repeated backwards and forwards, exasperating a bad temper. Is not this spirit, whenever it has existed, the parent of misapprehension, and prejudice, and hate? If Sir WALTER RALEIGH found it so difficult to arrive at the exact truth of facts, occurring almost under his own eye, in his own castle-yard, what may truth expect when the very air is full of a malign spirit, excited to a most inflammable and explosive pitch? The consequence has been, that while the extremists on either wing have understood each other well, and hated each other heartily, the great body lying between, on both sides, have not known and understood each other at all. When, at length, the subject became involved with political legislation, then a thousand other forces came in to intensify the feeling. Now it was that legislative acts themselves partook of the prevalent sentiment on either side, increasing the exasperation. The real cause which made the Fugitive Slave Law so obnoxious to the Northern minds was, that many interpreted it as containing a crack and a jeer which was intended to humiliate them; while the people of the South, in their turn, put the same interpretation upon every Northern Liberty Bill, its animus, whatever ingenuity may have been in the letter, being understood as one of defiance and insult. And so it is that the great mass of the nation,—innocent of all evil designs, intending no wrong, and doing no wrong, are yet, by the great law of social liabilities, involved in perils engendered by others, which threaten now the whole domain. The question now before us, is whether it is possible for this matter to be lifted up and lifted out from this region of distemper into the court of reason, and before the supremacy of Providential facts? The stars in their courses fought against Sisera—and there is no place for passion, or impatience, or fretfulness, when we put ourselves in contact with the great calm facts of Nature and Providence and Revelation. Our hope is not so much in legislation and discussion, for it has long been our national vice to legislate and talk too much for mere effect on abstract questions, instead of meeting each and every case upon its own merits. In cases of disputed rights, let supreme law be arbiter, and I believe there are many questions of law in connection with this subject which should employ the highest legal talent of the country—and every citizen be prompt to recognize its solemn authority. Though it is the most difficult of all conditions in which to act wisely and freely when put under threats, yet it is a token for good, that, already, in our own Northern community, there is a disposition to repeal whatever may have been judged in its spirit and intention to be contrary to faith and honesty and law. I speak of the spirit and the temper, for this is the whole matter. If by any process—if, by a special answer to special prayer there could be such a return to a reasonable and charitable temper, in which all shall be convinced that nothing is intended, and nothing will be tolerated which is not right, then, indeed, fear would give place to hope and apprehension to peace.

How is this subject presented to us in the New Testament? Perhaps we shall see the better if we look first at the Christian method of treating another subject which is free from all doubt in our minds. I refer to despotic Government, the object of our implacable abhorrence. When Christ and his Apostles were upon the earth, they lived under Roman despotism; and what that was, a superficial acquaintance with history will suffice to show. Did they ever make a *direct assault* upon this tremendous power? Did they excite to insurrection? Did they draw the sword against it? Did they arm the tongue against it? Never. The very opposite. "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's" was the rule of Christ. It was in regard to this old Heathen despotism that Paul counseled his cotemporaries to be obedient and loyal, recognizing its authority himself, and appealing to its jurisdiction. Are we, then, to infer that Christianity sanctions despotism? or that it aims to extend and perpetuate it? Never, never! For its own spirit fosters freedom. It looks at the universal diffusion of what is right. Tell us, then, why the New Testament does not contain one direct assault upon those ancient and stubborn tyrannies. Some reason there must have been, and that reason the very best. Do you say that it would have done no good? That it would have reacted upon the heads of those who took part in it, and, therefore, it was deferred till a more auspicious opportunity. Then you admit that there is such a thing as wise expediency, and that this is a Christian virtue, employing the best means and occasion for its own good ends. So we believe. Like the sun in the heaven, Christianity lifts itself up to its central position, and its warmth melts the ice, and its attractions gradually, but certainly, draw all lesser orbs around itself obediently. Would you know what Slavery was in the days of the Cæsars? Read Tacitus, the contemporary of Paul. Yet you do not find in the New Testament one *direct assault* upon it, as a thing to be overthrown by instantaneous violence. The relation is recognized as an existing fact. Masters and slaves—there is no mistaking the word—those that were under the yoke, are instructed in their relative duties; while the hand is not once lifted to sever at a blow the relation itself. What, then? Must we infer that this is a relation which Christianity sanctions and conserves and perpetuates, as one of her own institutions? By no means. Read the epistle of Paul to Philemon; a most extraordinary thing it is that such an epistle from such a man to such a man, on such a subject, should have been handed down to us—and I confess to you that I find it always hard to read that epistle, so full of the very spirit of Christian gentleness and courtesy, without a moistened eye—and you need not wonder long or be in doubt as to the process by which the religion of Christ reforms abuses and removes evils. Men may be impatient, fret and goad themselves and others into madness, but God has his own time and method, and we do well sometimes to think of the slow yet certain processes of his spirit and Providence.

On the one hand, we of the North—I say *we*—since I speak of a prevalent habit—must cease from all vituperation and angry reproaches. We must not speak of our Southern brethren as *oppressors* and barbarians, nor vilify them, nor taunt them, nor goad them, as if they were sinners above all others. We must bear in mind that had we been born in the same circumstances with themselves, in connection with a system which sends its roots through the whole social structure, there is no reason to suppose that we should have been more humane, more kind, more wise than they. We must acknowledge that among them, familiar with this relation, are some of the best specimens of philanthropy and religion the world can furnish—men and women worthy to stand by the side of the man in the New Testament, who held the same relation to a *doulos*, whom Christ healed, of whom Christ said, "I have not seen so great faith—no, not in Israel."

On the other hand, we say to our brethren of the South, while we acknowledge and defend every right guaranteed to you by the Constitution, you must not take new ground which is untenable —you must not force us to join a new issue—nor give resurrection to questions which have long ago been considered as settled by the civilized world, you must not resort to violence if the solemn tramp of the census instructs you as to the certainty of prospective changes—you must meet the fact as an appointment not of man, by which to be irritated, but of God—with acquiescence, with equanimity—and you must not forswear reason, nor put the torch to that edifice which we occupy in common, and in which we and our children and children's children have such incomparable and ineffable advantages.

Surely, then, we find abundant occasion for prayer, full of faith in God, and charity for our fellow men, in the presence of this great embarrassment. If any man pretends to know by what method this great problem of our history is to be solved, without detriment to either race—our own or the African—for as Christians our regard is for all—in Christ, all are our brethren. If any one, I say, pretends to know the future of this history, without aid from divine wisdom, I pity his self-sufficiency and arrogance. No man can look with indifference upon that which in any way affects the prosperity of the country or any part of it. We may have no direct personal relation to this or that system. But here comes in the great law of organic life and social liabilities. We may be innocent and yet suffer the consequences of others' actions. Children may be harmless as doves, but they are involved in the results of their parents' conduct. Our Fathers were immediately related to the introduction and extension of Slavery. If wrath and bitterness and objurgations could produce any good, they would be most inappropriate and unbecoming in us. And then we have a real interest in everything which concerns the welfare of every part of our Confederacy. The whole is our country. There is not a right which belongs to any State which we would not defend. Not a wrong can be inflicted upon one which all the rest do not suffer. Whatever infidels may say on the subject, objecting to the ethics of the New Testament that it omits from its injunctions this virtue of patriotism—we know that there is such a thing as patriotism—a true love for country—a sentiment which may run to excess and folly in the absence of Christianity, but which Christianity cherishes and fosters and moderates, infusing it with her own celestial temper.

It is time for us to make some peculiar expression of our loyalty. Partisanship must be merged in patriotism. Sectionalism must give place to an intense love for the whole nationality. If revolution is actually to occur, let it not be till men have opened to each other their honest hearts of patriotic love, and the conviction is justified to the waiting world that there is some imperative necessity which makes that ultimate resort inevitable. Does that exist? How would you define it? What is the question which forces any to such a necessity? Differences of opinion? But men may live under constitutional law with conscientious sentiments of utmost diversity. Differences of opinion leading to antagonism of claims? Let them be referred to the tribunal which law describes and a loyal people must ever acknowlege. Revolution!—for what? Disappointment, temper, impulse, passion—none of these are to supercede law, and to displace that Constitutional Government which is our protection. Revolution! What memories are associated in our minds by the word? It was only last week that the last survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill died in the State of Maine, at the age of 104. Surely it cannot be possible that within so short a time from the beginning of the Revolution which resulted in our independence, there should in any quarter even be thought of another revolution, for what good end we cannot imagine, against the very Constitution which our fathers framed. As the later Athenian orators, when their country was in danger of distraction and dismemberment, were wont to shout, "Marathon! Marathon!" recalling the field where patriotism and valor prevailed against desperate odds, so will we repeat the names of the men and the fields whose renown has come down to us as a common heritage, associated with our common ancestry and our earlier struggles. More than all, will we call aloud on the name of our God, beseeching him by the very arguments which he has put upon our lips, not to give us up to reproach. Political zealots may scoff at the inutility of prayer. But I speak to-day to men and women who have faith in its efficiency. Before the spirit of prayer, the false guides of passion and an evil temper disappear and the great lights of charity, and meekness, and hope, come forth to point us in the way. What will the nations say if our experiment of self-government should thus early prove a failure. How should we be ashamed to confess before the world our weakness and imbecility, if the bond of our Confederated States should prove a rope of sand, instead of a chain of gold. We cannot pretend to dictate or mark the way for Divine Providence—but with all the heart we have, we will pray for the peace and prosperity of our country. Let us confess our own sins, most heartily before God. "Think you," said Christ, "that they on whom the tower of Siloam fell were sinners above all others? I tell ye nay. But except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." Sin of every name and form is a leak in the ship, and humbling ourselves before God is our strength and security. For the sake of all the hopes and prospects of mankind—for the sake of rational liberty —for the sake of the Christian Church—with its new domains and auspices—for our brethren and companions' sakes—we will pray for our rulers, and pray to Almighty God for ourselves—that here, beneath the vines and trees which our fathers planted, we may lead a quiet and peaceful life. Should reason be borne down by passion—should it prove that a fire has already been kindled which may not by any human power be quenched, still will we not let go our hold on faith and the guardianship of God. Still will we cling to the altars of religion, and invoke the grace of the Almighty. Still will we pray that we may keep a conscience void of offence before God and man, so that in any extremity we may have the security which springs from confidence in Supreme direction, believing that He, in the day of evil, will say to his own wherever they are, "Come, my people, enter thou into thy chambers, and shut thy doors about thee, hide thyself, as it were, for a little moment, until this indignation be overpast." But prayer and faith will win a blessing. After the storm behold the bow in the clouds, and brightness covering the whole heavens.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY.

Suggestions as to the Nature of the Political Crisis, and the Means of Meeting it.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND—*Dear Sir:* Your able letters to Mr. YANCEY have given me great satisfaction, and the patriotic spirit which is shown in them, encourages me to hope that you may not wholly disagree with a somewhat different train of thought which I wish to present to you, and, with your leave, to the readers of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

It is a startling fact to us country folks, that while we are drifting into a civil war, the papers of the great Metropolis devote themselves so exclusively to proving that the South is wholly wrong and that we are wholly right; to stirring the blood and stiffening the back bone of the North, and say so little of measures of peace. I must say, Sir, that we do not need stimulus here just now. This President of ours is driving us all mad. We are trying to keep cool. We are trying, some of us, to feel as we remember we always used to think that wise men feel,—steady for right, earnest for peace. However absorbing the war spirit may now be, there must come a time when we shall be tired of fighting, and ready to adopt measures of peace. A discussion of the principles on which we can make peace can never be out of season.

I take it for granted that the fifteen Southern States may be considered one nation, armed for resistance to the use of the powers of the Federal Government against domestic Slavery. You have shown that there is ample precedent for such a use of those powers, and you infer that resistance is wrong. But it is no satisfaction to the wise statesman to put a great body of the people ruinously in the wrong; his effort is to keep them right. It is easy to put people in the wrong. We have only to go wrong ourselves against them, and they are sure to spring to the opposite wrong. In such a crisis as this the true question is not what is constitutional or right in the sense of the lawyer or politician—not what is there precedent for; but what are the real dangers of the present; what are the interests and opinions now in conflict; what are the maladies of the body politic; and, then, what guidance in the present circumstances can be drawn from those fundamental principles of our Government which are still unshaken, and have been approved by the hearty assent of the people; what cure is there for our maladies; what would our fathers do in our case.

THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT.

The main issue has been well brought out in your letters. The South claims that slaves are guaranteed as *property* by the Constitution. The North claims that they are recognized as "*persons*," and that they are "held in service" only by the local law of the States. The South claims a constitutional right to carry slaves into all the Territories, and have them "protected" by the whole powers of the Government. The North claims that Slavery can be legal nowhere until it is established by local law, and that the Territories are and shall be free. The South claims that the Constitution recognizes Slavery as an institution to be protected and cherished. The North claims that it refuses to recognize chattel Slavery at all, and that the powers of the General Government shall be used against its extension, and to aid in its extinction. As subordinate points may be mentioned the Fugitive Slave law and the Slave-trade, The South also fears the abolition of Slavery in the States by an amendment to the Constitution.

DANGERS.

The first danger, which I shall mention, will sound paradoxical. It is the disposition on both sides to regard the present Constitution as a finality, as covering the whole ground, and as being the very best compromise that can be made. This is a danger, because both North and South insist that their own views are embodied in the present Constitution, that the subject is already disposed of, and that the other party is maintaining unconstitutional and revolutionary views. While such is the belief, there is no hope of measures of peace. Attachment to the old is in ordinary times a sentiment which all influential men among us ought to foster. We need it most, and have it least of any great nation. But when great interests change their aspect, and the opinions of great geographical divisions of our people change, and diverge so as to form two nations, the attempt of each to construe history and the Constitution, solely to support their own views, leads to many evils—this chief one, that both nations claiming to hold a position already formally decided, will not yield or meet. It has been often said that no impartial history of England ever has been or could be written by an English statesman, because it is a vital necessity for him to justify the present by representing the past as full of precedents for his own policy. A similar cause produces similar effects here. Permit me to say, Sir, that your statements do not seem to be wholly free from this fault. You truly state that the Fathers who framed the Constitution were harmonious in viewing Slavery as an evil, and that, as members of Congress after the Constitution was formed, they were agreed to use the powers of the General Government to restrict it and to prepare the way for its extinction; but do you not ignore what is just as plain a fact, that this action, except in relation to the foreign Slave-trade, was not in pursuance of a definite agreement or compromise deliberately discussed and distinctly embodied in the Constitution; but was harmonious action under vague and general powers, if any, and undisputed only because unexamined? In every system of government or philosophy parts which their framers left undecided and unconsidered gradually rise into new prominence, and become vital points in the system. Such are the relations of domestic Slavery to our Government. There was no fundamental difference of opinion about it when the Constitution was formed. But the pecuniary relations of Slavery in the Southern States changed. Slaves became the most valuable property of the South. The action of the South changed. They supported it at first as a necessity. Then political writers arose who put forward new theories of the State and of social ethics, and believe themselves to have demonsttated that Slavery is a fundamental element of every stable social organization; and now the preachers prove it a Divine institution. Truth is great and will prevail some time in the eternal years of God; but meantime no organized interest, having great pecuniary power, ever was or ever will be without able defenders to show how it is legitimately based in admitted first principles.

The North, on the other hand, has day by day grown more clear in its perception of the social, political, moral and religious evils of Slavery, and more and more determined not to be responsible for its existence, and not to take part in any Government which supports chattel Slavery. It also claims that the early action of Congress is good precedent for restricting it. But it cannot fairly be claimed that precedents on points of this kind stand on the same footing as provisions thoroughly discussed and explicitly adopted. They are indeed precedents in times of peace, but they cannot be expected to bind the consciences or honor of men when conflicting interests of vital importance organize revolution. Whatever may have been the fact when you took up your pen, there can be no doubt now that revolution is organized; that the passions of the Southern people are roused; that feeling runs ahead even of the extremest demand for rights, and that the time has come of which HAMILTON speaks:

> "As to those mortal feuds, which, in certain conjunctures, spread a conflagration through a whole nation, or through a very large portion of it, proceeding either from weighty causes of discontent given by the Government, or from the contagion of some violent popular paroxysm, they do not fall within any ordinary rules of calculation. When they happen, they commonly amount to revolutions and dismemberments of empire. No form of government can always either avoid or control them."—*Federalist*, No. XVI.

COERCION.

I have the more insisted on this difference, as to binding authority, between incidental precedents and deliberately considered and definitely adopted ordinances, because the difference is so vital in regard to the moral right of coercion. It is of no use to deny the fact that secession is a very different thing from nullification. Nullification is an illegal attempt to resist some action of a government to which the resisting party admits that it owes allegiance. Secession is a total casting off of allegiance; is a revolutionary declaration of independence; an attempt forcibly to destroy a government. Our Constitution recognizes no such action, either as one to be done, or to be remedied or punished. It is an act, however, that can be done and as the Constitution prescribes no course of action in such a case, the whole powers of the nation are to be used with large discretion to preserve itself unharmed. What it is right to do in the view of the public law of civilized nations and the bar of conscience must be very different in different cases. If Cuba, just bought for $200,000,000, with the assent of its inhabitants, were to secede to open the Slave-trade, she might justly be considered to have abdicated her right as a coequal State, and to have reverted to the position of a territory to be governed at all hazards. A similar course, though involving war, would be justifiable to retain the mouth of the Mississippi. If New-Jersey were to secede to open free ports, to pilfer the commerce of New-York and Philadelphia, she might justly be blockaded, and hugged fast in the peaceable embrace of the Union till she should cease to struggle. But if a sovereign State, especially if a whole geographical empire, secedes, because by the unanimous voice of its citizens it will not submit to the exercise of certain powers by the General Government, we could not justify ourselves in the eyes of the civilized world in enforcing these powers by arms, unless they have been deliberately and explicitly given in the Constitution. The fact that such powers have been exercised before would not justify it. In such a crisis we must adopt new measures of peace, or become two nations; and even if we become two nations, we must still adopt measures of peace—we cannot fight forever. Shall we try to conquer a peace on our own terms?

CONSOLIDATION UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

If there is any radical principle in our institutions, it is that government lives in the assent of the governed. Our Government is a union of the people of separate States, of separate, co-equal States. It would change it into a consolidated despotism to carry into effect a course of measures affecting the domestic policy of a whole geographical section, in opposition to their armed protest Standing armies, mutual hatred and insecurity, and all the evils of despotism, would be the necessary attendants of such a course; while *revolutionary tribunals must permanently displace in the resisting States, the Republican form of government which the Constitution guarantees to every State in the Union,* (Art. 4, Sect. 4.) We cannot do this thing. We cannot conquer a peace in the Union. Peace, after such a war, is always a peace between two nations.

MEASURES OF PEACE.

Must we, then, become two nations? In that case the North would give up all power over domestic Slavery. Can we not, as a measure of peace, give up all power over it, without becoming two nations? We may declare it, by an amendment of the Constitution, to be a subject reserved to the States, over which Congress has no power whatever. The Northern States will then be relieved of responsibility for its existence, and the Slaveholding States be let alone. Such an amendment would be exactly in the spirit of the Constitution. Our whole system of government is built upon the thought that different interests of the community may be intrusted to different hands; that communities the most unlike have yet some interests in common; and that, whatever may be the *conflict* as to other interests, they can unite in a Government whose powers are limited to the common interests. There are certain very general interests common to the whole nation. These are intrusted to a General Government of the nation, and these alone are intrusted to it. Other less general interests are intrusted to the Government of the States; less general still to the Government of the county, town, the district; and some rights remain to be enforced by the family and even the individual. The Congress of early times seem to have supposed certain relations of Slavery to be among those general interests upon which the whole were agreed. We now find that it is not so. It has grown to be a subject of uncompromising differences.

In the spirit of our Government it is for us to declare it distinctly to be reserved to the States. We believe such an amendment would be adopted by the requisite number of States. All parties have again and again united in declaring that they meant to banish the question utterly from the Halls of Congress. The people have again and again acquiesced in the most distasteful compromises because they were told that now we should have peace and an end of the Slavery question. A large body of Northern people have no moral convictions on the subject of Slavery. The great body of those who have, would be glad to be relieved of responsibility for it; would be glad if they had no more to do with it than they have with Slavery in Africa. They feel it their duty while they have the power, to exercise it everywhere against Slavery, but they would be very glad if the power had never been bequeathed them. Let us have a vote then on the following AMENDMENT:

ARTICLE XIII.—CONGRESS SHALL MAKE NO LAW RESPECTING DOMESTIC SLAVERY.

Let us also banish the fugitive-slave clause from the halls of Congress, and leave it to the Courts and the lawyers.

ARTICLE XIV.—*Judicial officers of the United States shall have process, to carry the last clause of section second, article fourth of the Constitution, (the fugitive-slave clause,) into effect according to the rules of the Supreme Court of the United States. No person resident one year in any State shall be delivered up on such process without trial by jury. In case of failure to deliver up any person taken on such process, and proved to owe service or labor, judgment of compensation in damages shall be entered, which may be paid by the United States, and be recovered against the county in which a rescue may have taken place.*

THE TERRITORIES.

A final settlement of the Territorial question is a difficult one, chiefly because of the manifest destiny of our Republic to absorb the Continent. And yet this very sentiment of "manifest destiny" assures us that there is a solution of the question, because it indicates that our people are much more settled on annexation than on any exclusive doctrine of free-soil. If Cuba should throw off the yoke of Spain, and ask to-morrow to be annexed to the United States, it can hardly be doubted that an overwhelming majority of our people, both North and South, would vote for her, notwithstanding her Slavery. Can we not agree upon the principle that new Territory shall be divided between the North and South? Can we not regard ourselves as two nations united for the purchase of Territory, which we are to pay for together, and divide between us? Do you say such was not the policy of our fathers, that they devoted all the Territories to freedom? The answer is plain.

The South did not demand her share. It was done by common consent, in execution of the trust of Virginia. That common consent cannot now be obtained. The South demands her share. Do you say Slavery is wrong, and that we cannot compromise with Slave States? That is not the doctrine of the fathers. It is not more certain that they held Slavery to be an evil, than it is that they did *not* hold it to be a sin with which there can be no compromise. Even that "sum of all villainies," the African Slave-trade, was continued and guaranteed by a compromise of the Constitution.

It is worth remembering, also, that while the Union lasts, every citizen has access to the whole territory of the Republic; but should we become two nations, the Southern nation would exclude the Northern laborer by stringent prohibitions. Under the Union, Slavery is but a temporary occupation of the soil, just scratching the surface and leaving it almost as good as new for free labor. We are spreading already faster than refinement and religion can keep pace. Many good ends may be answered by holding territory always ready for the surplus of our population. But if we become two nations, there is little hope that the Mexican territories will ever be opened to free labor without war. A conquering tropical Empire is the dream of the young South, and the philosopher well knows that a proud nation of masters with their slaves, though weak against invasion, is strong for conquest.

Now if the principle of division can be adopted, surely it is possible to agree on some mode of division. A line across the Continent has been suggested,—the Missouri line; but that is exposed to many objections. We have repealed it once, and our people never go backward. There is much land South of it on the Continent, fitted only for free labor, and mineral wealth wai ing the brain and hand of the Anglo-Saxon craftsman.

We have tried leaving the division to actual settlers; but they fight for it, and neither the States, nor the Executive of the United States, can keep their hands off—and the North takes the lion's share.

Cannot an amendment pass which shall provide for arbitration out of Congress.

ARTICLE XV.—*Whenever any treaty shall be made by which Territory shall be acquired by the United States, a copy of the same shall be sent by the President to the Governor of each State, who shall within —— months thereafter nominate to the President a Commissioner to divide such Territory, the two persons having most nominations shall be commissioned by the President, and shall designate in what portion, if any, of the Territory persons of African descent may be held to involuntary service or labor by the fundamental law of the same; and if they shall be unable to agree, they shall select an umpire whose decision shall be final. And Territories shall be organized by Congress in accordance therewith. Whenever any portion of the Territory of the United States, having a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle them to a Representative in Congress, shall apply for admission into the Union as a State, it shall be admitted by Congress with or without domestic Slavery, as its inhabitants shall have provided in its Constitution.*

ARTICLE XVI.—*No amendment shall be made to the Constitution (except by assent of all the States) which shall abolish or interfere with the institutions of any State by which persons are held to service or labor therein.*

These amendments are an attempt at a final adjustment of the relations of Slavery to the General Government. They recognize throughout that slaves are persons, and that Slavery is the creature of local law, and yet they give the South every security she ought to ask. I believe they would be accepted by the South if the North would offer them now. After the South shall have organized, in Convention or otherwise, to demand her rights, the *ultimatum* will be different. It is for the dominant party to propose measures of peace. If there is any teaching of history plain, it is that incipient revolution for great interests must be stayed by prompt and cordial concessions, if they can be made without sacrifice of principle. Historians have united to commend ELIZABETH of England for her sagacity of concession. It was the source and the security of her greatness. They contrast her course with that of CHARLES I., who always yielded too late, and of JAMES II., who would not yield at all. The history of our own Colonies comes nearer home to us. We were driven into revolution and independence by the inexorable stupidity of ministers and a monarch who knew not when to yield. Does any one suppose that Slavery will disappear the sooner if we compel the founding of an independent empire of slaveholding States? The contrary seems certain. The progress of free labor southward is the only hope of freedom. It is now going steadily on. Pennsylvania, every year, flows somewhat further down into Virginia. Free soil is worth more than slave territory. It will continue while the Union continues. It will cease when the Union shall be dissolved. Is it suggested that after a slave empire is formed, the slaves will win their own freedom by insurrection, or the masters fall into anarchy? That would be the strongest of reasons for preserving the Union, even against the wishes of the South itself. Can any Christian man bring before his mind the picture of this "insurrection," this "anarchy," and turn coolly upon his heel, or go on rejoicing because "it serves them right?"

THE SEAT OF THE MALADY

We cannot always tell from the pain where the seat of disease is. A man with a diseased liver may feel a pain in his shoulder. So it is with the body politic. I believe the Presidential patronage is the real seat of our malady. Two armies of the ablest and most corrupt men in the country are in a perpetual struggle for the spoils of office. The whole fortunes and character of numbers of them are staked on the Presidential election. It is these desperate men who are leaders for disunion. It is they who hang around the post-office and the tavern in every village and inflame the minds of the weak and passionate. They cut off all sources of correct information, and transform the honest prejudices of political preference into hate and violence. The President, and not the people, is the fountain of power for these men. They care for the people only as popularity may be a source of personal weight in their party cabals. It is no wonder that a disunion sentiment follows our Presidential elections. Our corruption is a perpetual source of danger and disgrace. *An amendment which should give the election of post-masters to the towns in which they serve, and the election of collectors, &c., to the United States District in which they act,* would do more than all other measures to insure our permanent prosperity and peace. The President can insure responsibility and activity in such officers as long as he commissions them, removes them at pleasure, stating his reasons in writing, and fills vacancies. Yours truly,

EASTON, Pa., Jan. 2, 1861. F. A. M.

GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Comparison of Commercial Enterprise and Facilities—The Ultimate Purchases of South Carolina—Why She will Fail.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

South Carolina never did live comfortably in the Union. The Union oppresses her exceedingly; and a not very modest sense of her own magnitude has several times caused her politicians to seek relief in spasmodic attempts to do their own governing. But their plans for carrying this into effect have not been remarkable for clearness or good logic. Indeed, some of them have been of so strange a character, that the conclusion has more than once forced itself upon us that her politicians were resolved to abandon reason, and take to caprice. Instead of voting large sums for arms and munitions of war, which some cunning Yankee was sure to profit by, it has seemed to us a wiser policy that she should devote her surplus revenues to the development of her internal resources.

If, however, South Carolina will not live comfortably in the Union, and has made up her mind to part company with us, the next question for her to consider is the prospect of her living comfortably out of it. Her politicians seem in too much haste to fall in with popular opinion to contemplate this all-important question in all its bearings. It is their misfortune that they fancy danger from without, but look only for protection within the bounds of the State; and even there the means are badly chosen. If we could for a day get these gentlemen to reason on sound principles, to take a broader and more intelligent view of the whole question of our national politics, we might hope to see them make a better use of the strength in their own hands. They would then see that their true friends are in the North—that it will not do to separate from those friends, since to them South Carolina must look for that only protection from without, which can come to her in a tangible form. What Carolina now proposes, is to make enemies of her friends at the North, and engage in a battle where defeat will be certain.

A State needs something more than an excess of patriotism in its people to protect it from the invasion of a powerful enemy, and South Carolina must not seek consolation in the delusion that she is an exception to the rule. The most ordinary observer cannot fail to see that under this plea of protection, so extraordinarily demanded of the Federal Government, there lies a humiliating confession that she is acting on her fears rather than her reason. Nay, more that she has a dangerous enemy within her own borders, and whose uprising she fears even more than she does the advance of an enemy from without. And this is true, as any one must know who has lived in South Carolina, and seen how much of her material energy it required to preserve the proper submission of her domestic institution. If, then, she has enough to do at home, she may, one would think, safely leave the battle with her enemies outside to those who have fought it so manfully during the late campaign. But this would seem to be the very last thing her politicians think of.

Instead of gaining strength by secession, South Carolina would so weaken herself as to be completely at the mercy of her enemies, without and within. But she flatters herself with the vain hope that her sister States would follow her out of the Union, and set up a confederacy of their own. This we regard as the gravest mistake her politicians commit. An intimate acquaintance with the political and social spirit of the people in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, forces us to the opinion that they would be slow to follow the lead of South Carolina. They have shown us by their recent vote how strong is their conservatism, and their love of that Union the people of South Carolina are so impatient to destroy. Happily these States yet have public men who can lay some claim to statesmanship, and who can calmly weigh the dangerous consequences secession would entail. They know that secession could only be effected through revolution, and that such a revolution would prostrate their agricultural and commercial interests, and result in a social and political chaos destructive to the best interests of the whole South. These men know very well that South Carolina would be no more contented in a Southern Confederacy, unless she could rule it, than she was in the Union. Her natural temper is that of dictation, and in a Confederacy founded almost solely on the protection of Slavery, and where questions of political policy would require to be treated in the most generous spirit, nothing could be more disastrous. With South Carolina the question of superiority would always be uppermost, and she would continue to assert her right to control with a pertinacity that would make her a very unsafe member of any family of States.

After all, we are led to the belief that it is a sense of inferiority that sends South Carolina periodically into a state of grief. She cannot blind her eyes to the fact that she has stood still, as it were, while her sister States, under a more enlightened State policy, have made rapid advances on the road of progress. Compared with Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, she holds a third position. But what she lacks in substance, she attempts to make up in pretence. As to the social and political relations existing between South Carolina and her sister States, they are by no means friendly. Her people affect contempt for North Carolina, and look with an air of superiority upon Georgians. They have no very good opinion of Alabamians, except for their trade, and regard Tennessee as a small colony, solely dependent on Charleston as a market for her products. It can, we think, be easily seen what difficulties such feelings would give rise to in a Southern Confederacy. But why, it may be asked, has Georgia gained so vastly over South Carolina in material wealth during the last fifteen years?

The Savannah River marks the boundaries of two political theories, as diverse as can well be conceived. Georgia, on the one side, develops her own resources, encourages Northern enterprise, stimulates manufactures, regards mechanic arts with respect, and, until very recently, welcomed and gave employment to emigrants. The agricultural, mechanical and commercial condition of Georgia, it is well known, is at least half a century in advance of South Carolina. For this she is indebted to her more enlightened political policy. Georgia legislation has encouraged progress. South Carolina legislation has impeded it. For the past thirty years she has obstinately opposed emigration, and she has set her face against developing in her own midst that very Northern enterprise she is forced to call to her aid whenever a secession fever seizes her. It is true that an excess of patriotism in a few of her citizens has found relief in one or two feeble attempts to establish shoe and cotton factories. But they have signally failed for want of moral as well as material support. Of what value then is the political stability of a State that invariably discourages the very arts necessary to the success of the schemes most dear to its ambition? Even now South Carolina cries to be delivered from those very enemies to whom, in her abjectness, she turns, and is compelled to purchase the instruments to redress her imaginary wrongs.

It always looked to us very much as if South Carolina had most to apprehend from those speculative New-England gentlemen, who, having satisfied her with protestations of faith in her peculiar institution, are just now trying to turn a penny by selling her rifles and cockades. These gentlemen are earnest Secessionists, and clever talkers when a bargain is up. There is, indeed, no telling how many uses a clever Yankee can put his patriotism to. Nor is there anything new in his fanning the flame of secession, and getting South Carolina to arm her fears.

It may be asked, what has South Carolina been doing while Georgia has gained those advantages over her? Simply cultivating self-esteem and cotton. And on them she has so exhausted her energies that she is useless for anything else. And now, like the helpless child, she cries loudest for what she sees, but has not the strength to reach. She would be the same restless, disconsolate, and helpless child, striving, without substance, for superiority in council in a Southern Confederacy, that she is in the Union. There is no sharper thorn in the side of South Carolina than the fact that she has only pretensions to found her claims to superiority upon.

There are many persons in the North who accept South Carolina as a true exponent of Southern sentiment. This is a very common error, and one capable of working much mischief. Between Georgians and South Carolinians there is as little harmony of feeling as between Frenchmen and Germans. Politically, socially and commercially, they are distinctive. The restless spirit and ultra views of South Carolina have been more severely rebuked by Georgians than any other people. The people of Georgia regard her as a very unpleasant neighbor, who is continually asking you for favors, and never has one to reciprocate. The only sympathy we could ever discover was between their small aspiring politicians. It is the misfortune of South Carolina to possess a superabundance of these worthies—a sort of cross between a wire-grassman and a country lawyer. These gentlemen are in high favor with the "crackers" of their district, who pay them that homage they demand elsewhere. Between these worthies, no matter in what State, there is a dangerous harmony of sentiment, increased by their ambition for a seat in Congress. It is true, also, that he who can excite the passions of the ignorant most is surest of the election. Hence it is that we see these politicians appealing to the passions instead of reason. These men regard politics as a game, which they study but superficially, and having nothing to lose, play with a reckless disregard of consequences. This is as true of Georgia as South Carolina. But the influence of these men, except in rare instances, is confined chiefly to that political atmosphere which finds its radius among the "uneducated and unthinking rabble." There their power is supreme. Beyond it they have no weight whatever. The conservative portion of the people—the merchants, wealthy planters, and men engaged in manufactures, have no sympathy whatever with these noisy pests, whom they regard as common enemies. It is, indeed, surprising to see how distance lends importance to men who are regarded with indifference at their own homes. It would be well if the people of the North attached less importance to much these men say.

A good deal has of late been said of the respective merits of Charleston and Savannah, as commercial emporiums of this prospective Southern Confederacy. The Northern Press is evidently not well informed on this subject. It is well to bear in mind the fact that there has long existed an active commercial rivalry between the people of Charleston and the people of Savannah. And this rivalry has been conducted in anything but a friendly spirit. South Carolina, in reality, holds but a third position, when compared with her sister States; and draws from them at least two-thirds of the material upon which she builds her commercial importance. In regard to harbor accommodations, she is not so well off as Savannah. Both channels of the Charleston harbor are obstructed by the worst and most dangerous bars along the whole Southern coast, and our underwriters can bear testimony to the amount of shipping destroyed in navigating them. Vessels drawing more than sixteen feet cannot cross the Charleston bar. This, of course, shuts out the larger sized British bottoms, and has been one of the greatest drawbacks to her commerce. In addition to this the authorities of Charleston have shown a love for levying taxes upon commerce, and keeping up a series of useless and annoying regulations, and these have had the effect of driving shipping into more congenial ports. The Savannah bar is much less intricate. Vessels of twenty-three feet draft can cross it without difficulty, and when inside the shelter is perfect. But the city is several miles up a narrow and crooked river, and vessels of eighteen feet draft must lighter cargo before they can cross the Backets (an impediment in the channel near the city) and reach it. But even with these drawbacks she has an advantage over Charleston in point of port accommodations.

We regret that we have not the statistics of Cotton exports from the two ports before us. They would show, however, that not many years ago Charleston shipped seventy per cent. more cotton than Savannah. Since then a great change has taken place. The exports from Savannah have gradually increased from year to year until they are now nearly equal to those of Charleston. And this, as we shall hereafter show, has been effected through Northern enterprise.

But Charleston gained an immense advantage over Savannah in being first to perfect and carry out an excellent railroad system, the object of which was to secure the trade of Upper Georgia, East Tennessee, and portions of Alabama. In this she was successful. It was claimed for this railroad system that it was a proof of superior enterprise in the people of Charleston over the people of Savannah. But it must not be forgotten that the project originated and was carried out chiefly by Northern men. Having extended this railroad system to the western boundary of South Carolina, she succeeded into getting the people of Georgia to build roads in the upper districts of their State, thus further enabling her to divert the trade into the avenues she had so wisely opened to her own port. In a word, she was cutting Savannah off from the advantages of a trade that was legitimately her own. A further inducement to the planters and merchants of Upper Georgia and the West to trade in Charleston was the more liberal accommodations afforded by her merchants. They were richer than the merchants of Savannah, kept larger stocks, gave longer credits and better terms. Charleston, too, had a much larger banking capital than Savannah, and her credit was better at the North.

Savannah, in time, waked up to a sense of her obligations to the State. Northern enterprise was encouraged, her banking facilities were increased, and an extensive system of railroads was projected and carried out under great difficulties. The object of these roads was to intercept and draw off the trade that had found its way into Charleston—in other words, to secure to Savannah the trade of Upper Georgia, Eastern Tennessee and Northern Alabama. After encountering almost unsurmountable difficulties, the people of Savannah succeeded in their object. Thus, while Charleston finds her interior trade gradually decreasing, that to Savannah has rapidly advanced. This is a sore grievance to the people of the former city, who have sought in vain for some means of remedying the evil. It is but justice here to say that the Georgia roads are managed with consummate skill and economy, and while paying a larger dividend to their stockholders than most other roads in the United States, those of South Carolina have scarcely cleared expenses. So much for the advantages of Georgia over South Carolina. What South Carolina now wants is to seduce Georgia into her scheme of secession, that she may destroy her trade, and reduce her to her own level.

It is South Carolina's disappointments that oppress her most, and she seeks relief for these by trying to drag her sister States into her difficulty. These States know full well the dangers that would arise from South Carolina's ambition to rule, and we have too much faith in their good sense to believe that they will seriously entertain her insane project. But suppose South Carolina goes out of the Union alone, and having set up a Government of her own, what then? Would she, by pursuing such a course, increase the protection she so arrogantly affects to demand of the Federal Government? It seems to us that the most short-sighted observer cannot fail to see that she would not. Standing alone, every weakness of her peculiar institution would be exposed, and the enemies of that institution would be sure to take advantage of them. This would of necessity demand a large increase in her means of defence; and her revenues would be swallowed up in the procuring of these means. At present she has aggressions to fear only from one quarter, and even then indirectly. Without the Federal Government to lean upon, she would have aggressions to meet from every free Power she held relations with, and those aggressions she would have to meet single-handed. For instance, as an independent State, she would not be permitted to imprison British colored seamen and shift the responsibility on the shoulders of the Federal Government. For any such violation of national law she would be held directly accountable, and being in a weak condition, the result, it can easily be imagined, would be humiliating indeed. But to make any show of strength, it would be necessary for her to keep up an exhaustive military organization, the damaging influence of which, on her commerce, any rational man can readily comprehend. We already see what the present excited state of political affairs has done to destroy commercial credit, and depreciate the value of her slave property. But this is only a speck compared with what would result from actual secession.

There is another and still more important view which South Carolina should take of a question involving such vital interests. It is, that in withdrawing from the Union she forfeits the friendship of that large class of influential voters in the North who have stood valiantly by her in her day of trial. These men are face to face with her real enemies, and can fight the battle distance has rendered her incapable of fighting for herself. Having forfeited the friendship of those who have stood by her at the North, the question naturally recurs as to what new friends she will make in the South? We speak from experience when we say she will make but few. Her sister States are not strangers to the restless and dictatorial spirit of her people, and the evil it would be sure to entail on a Southern Confederacy. Hence it is that they distrust her motives, question the wisdom of her councils, and have invariably shown themselves unwilling to follow her lead.

There is sure never to be much happiness in a family where the most opposite opinions are upheld by mere assertion, and urged with obstinacy. And in a Southern Confederacy South Carolina, with a grievance always on her shoulders, would be the unhappiest member of a very unhappy family. Standing in a corner between such States as Georgia and North Carolina, with a social and political State policy entirely different, prone to affect contempt for both, and to make conflicting laws, South Carolina would soon find herself an object of petty annoyances, dangerous to her peace and stability as a State. Progressive Georgia would be a very unpleasant neighbor of the little unprogressive empire of South Carolina.

It is this quickness to arm her fears that deprives South Carolina of the power to assert and maintain her proper place in the Union. If, instead of getting up grievances and fighting phantoms, she would rely on reason for her best weapon, and act consistently in the use of her political strength, she would be much more likely to exert a proper influence in consolidating the strength of the South, which would be equal to an ascendancy in the Union. But this irrational arming of her fears only tends to afford her enemies the desired opportunity of carrying off the prize she herself neglected to secure. But the popular politician of South Carolina is the most short-sighted being one can well imagine. He now asks us to believe that the State, if resolved into an independent Government, would at once enter into friendly relations, which could not fail to benefit her commerce and agriculture, with England and France. It is also hinted that these Powers would afford her protection. This does not say much for the logic of South Carolina's politicians. England has had no particular reasons for being thankful to South Carolina. However much a certain class of Englishmen may be inclined to maintain commercial relations with any State, the true spirit of England is in deadly hostility with Slavery. France is in the same position, and neither have forgotten the ill-treatment of their colored seamen at the hands of South Carolina, nor the want of courtesy with which their reasonable overtures for the settlement of the question were treated. South Carolina, it is true, has modified her law for the imprisonment of colored seamen, but the spirit under which that law was enforced still exists.

There is one delusion we wish the South could be induced to dispel from her mind at once. It is that she confers a favor on the North by selling her cotton, and that the North is thereby the only gainer. The merchant who has an article to sell does not generally hold that he is conferring a favor on the customer who purchases it, and only the veriest mercantile antiquity would insist on such a rule of observance. The one supplies what the other needs, and the obligations should be mutual. But custom has established the rule, and a correct one it is, that the seller shall consider himself under obligation to the purchaser. Hence, those who are most attentive and civil to their customers are generally the most successful merchants. And the same rule should have force in regulating the exchanges between States as between individuals. It would indeed be asserting a very bad commercial principle to say we would not sell our customers goods unless they acknowledged that the act carried also a favor. The North simply pays the South for what she produces, and supplies her wants, imaginary and real. If the South is not benefited, the fault lies at her own door. But this absurd complaint comes, not from the merchants and business men of the South, but from her young and inexperienced politicians, who effect with clamor what they could not achieve by reason.

But who, let us inquire, are the men now creating all this excitement in the South? They are men, as the record will show, who have done nothing to develop the resources of their States, who are not qualified for the offices they have been elected to, who keep themselves before the public by advocating extraordinary measures, who have wasted their lives and their wealth in this insane scheme of dissolving a Union they are incapable of appreciating. Like the man who hanged himself because he had threatened to do so, and gave out that he would feel ashamed if he did not, these South Carolina gentlemen have so long threatened secession that they begin to think they must do something to save their honor, and they have done it. The gentleman who, in 1850, set up a shoe manufactory in Charleston, as the best means of getting the State out of the Union, but in a short time found himself ruined in pocket and reputation, is up again, the fiercest for secession. We refer to Mr. JOHN E. CAREW, former proprietor of the *Mercury*. Then there are the same valiant spirits that have so long figured in the paradise of of secession: the Rhetts, the Keitts, the Hamiltons, the Gists, the Quattlebums, and the Commanders—men who have labored during their natural lives to keep South Carolina just where she is. She is fast getting to the end of her mad career; but we have too much faith in the good sense of Georgia to believe that she will follow South Carolina into the fire.

A GEORGIAN IN NEW-YORK.

THE SUBJECT OF DISUNION.

A Series of Controversial Questions by Hon. J. L. O'Sullivan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. SEWARD said at the New-England dinner at the Astor House, on Saturday evening, that the Union could not perish, for that "*a debate will ensue which will be kindly in itself; and it will prove very soon either that we are wrong and we shall concede to our offended brethren, or else that we are right and they will acquiesce and come back into fraternal relations with us.*"

Permit me, in the spirit of that sensible and graceful remark, (and I wish the whole of his speech had been in that tone,) to submit the following questions, which you will answer or leave to be answered in the minds of your readers, as you may happen to prefer. If you should answer them, it would be convenient if you would print the answer, in different type, after each question, *seriatim*. I am perfectly willing to answer candidly in return any which you may state on the opposite side. This will help along Mr. SEWARD's "*kindly debate*," (which I understand to mean the general public discussion of the subject, not a congressional debate,) by settling the points of concurrence, and by narrowing down, probably to a few, the points of disagreement. Those few I should then be proud to be admitted to the honor of further discussing with so able and courteous an opponent as the TIMES, under the pledge of brevity due from an outsider to the public journal which may with so much generous candor admit him into its columns. This may not be an ordinary proceeding, but the present is an extraordinary public controversy, and an extraordinary national crisis; and the fine declaration I have quoted from Mr. SEWARD prompts me to it, and leads me to hope for your frank and "kindly" consent.

Without further preamble, and with a view to reaching a clear and definite understanding of what are the points of disagreement, between reasonable and honest minds, on the two sides of this great issue, permit me to ask:

—Do you believe that the rest of the Cotton States will, by the 4th of March, accompany South Carolina, (putting aside the question of the rhyme or reason of her proceeding, and confining ourselves to the *fact* of "secession," which is quite as strong and as fatal a fact when called revolutionary as when called constitutional,)—or do you believe that it is a mere game of brag on a grand scale that we are witnessing, and that they will not in reality unite in the secession which has been led off by South Carolina?

—Do you believe that the Tobacco States, after they shall have vainly tried to reunite the Union by proposing to the North that concession which so many of your party declare it will never yield, namely, a compromise on the Territorial question, which shall open a fair share of the common national territory to Southern emigrants, accompanied with their slaves, and when they have therefore to make their eventual election between the North and South, will go with the North,—or do you believe they will go with the South?

—Do you believe that coercion could be successfully or beneficially attempted against the South united in secession?—or do you believe that in that case it would be both best and necessary for the remainder of the old Union to treat such combined secession, *on a large scale*, as a revolution accomplished?

—Do you believe that such coercion could be advantageously attempted even against the combined Cotton States alone,—or do you believe that even they alone would already constitute a group of States too considerable to be forced (with any good effect) against their will?

—Do you believe (assuming they *could* be forced, provided they stood alone) that the other Southern States would stand by and allow it to be done, pending the mediation which they may be expected to attempt for reunion on the basis of constitutional amendments,—or do you believe that the attempt at such coercion at such a time would then only aggravate the evil by precipitating those other States into immediate association with the attacked Cotton States?

—Do you believe, when a considerable group of States shall have declared themselves withdrawn from the Union, and recombined in a new Confederation asserting its independence, that their ports could be blockaded, or their imports tariffed on board of frigate custom-houses, (even if a navy half-officered from the South could be relied upon for that work,) without its being regarded by them as war, and provoking attack by them on all the Federal forts, &c., within their limits,—or do you believe they would patiently submit to such blockade, and, as they would consider it, armed plunder, from what they would then regard as a foreign government?

—Do you believe, when such considerable group of our American States, whose principle is that the only rightful foundation of government is the willing consent of the governed, shall have thus manifested their will and determination to separate from their old confederates, that the remaining States could then with decency undertake even the attempt of coercion, in the face of the numerous recent examples of European monarchical provinces being allowed and even called upon to decide by their own popular vote upon their future political condition?

—Do you believe, when the rate of past growth of the slave population at the South has been such as by arithmetical necessity (and this is proved by the records of the Census), to bring it up to nearly fifteen millions of slaves in fifty years, that we can reasonably expect the South to submit to a policy inflicted by us, which must necessarily coop up all that and the succeeding growth within existing limits, and sooner or later compel the white race, overpowered by numbers, to abandon the country to the blacks,—or do you believe that no brave and well-armed people, already nearly nine or ten millions strong, has ever in the course of history accepted the imposition of such a policy upon them by an outside people (as we are to them) without revolution for the establishment of their independence, from a domination exercised on such avowed and proclaimed ground?

—Do you believe it can be called "*non-intervention with Slavery in the States*," to establish a policy which, by cooping up a fast-growing slave population within existing fixed limits, (the white race remaining free to drain off by emigration,) must by this arithmetical necessity lead to overcrowding that space with the black race, and thereby to inevitable insurrections and eventual abandonment of the soil by the overpowered white race,—or do you believe that such a policy, though a slow, must be regarded by those against whom it is maintained as the most sure and deadly, process that could be devised for the ruin of the white race within that section, and for consequences worse than the mere direct abolition of Slavery within those States?

—Do you believe it compatible with the idea of the *equality of the States*, for us to say to fifteen of them which have Slavery interwoven into the texture of all their social life and industrial habits, that though the territories belong to us all in common, though we are all growing so fast as to need room for emigration, and though the Supreme Court has affirmed their right of property over their slaves in the territories, yet they shall not carry their property and institutions and habits into even any portion of that common territory,—or do you believe that that policy on the part of the North (if it should be maintained by you) may be indeed an assertion of a conscientious sentiment and will on the part of the North, on moral grounds, but must be confessed to be somewhat at the expense of the idea of the *equality of the States*?

—Do you believe that the Constitution meant to and did recognise a right of property *in and to the services* of certain classes of persons, including slaves, even though a general impression and hope may hav then existed that that institution would sooner or later die out,—or do you believe that because the actual word "slave" was not inserted in that instrument, being replaced by the descriptive paraphrase of "persons held to service or labor," it did not recognise that right of legal property?

—Do you believe the present irritation and alarm of the South, which are seen to be hurrying that section into a revolution for independence, to be wholly unreasonable and unreasoning,—or do you believe that the declarations of some of your greatest party authorities, both in Congress and the Press, to the effect that there existed an "irrepressible conflict" between Freedom and Slavery, that the latter must perish, and that the ascendency of the Republican policy was to be the beginning of its gradual downfall, not, indeed, by direct interference in the States, but by the indirect influence of the Federal Government, constitute a case which renders it very natural that the slaveholding South should wish to get clear of our majority power, and at the same time in so doing to relieve the North from all connection or pretext of interference with their slavery, by making the two Confederacies foreign nations to each other, just as we are with Brazil?

—Do you believe it wholly unreasonable that the South should refuse to be soothed into compliance with the ascendency of the Republican policy by the more moderate and conservative tones of some of the Republican utterances,—or do you believe that it is natural for them, from their point of view, to see less of safety in those milder soothings than of danger in the progressive character of a moral crusade of this nature; in the power to which it has already grown from a small beginning; in the tendency of parties to be always hurried forward by their more vehement and violent elements and influences; in such symptoms as the endorsement of the Helper Book by a large proportion of your Republican members of Congress, and the election as Governor of Massachusetts, by nearly the same vote as Mr. LINCOLN's, of a gentleman who had recently made the public declaration that "*John Brown was right;*" in the openly hostile and offensive character of some of the Personal Liberty laws; and in the common tune of strong Anti-Slaveryism played, more or less loudly and incessantly, by all or nearly all the organs of opinion and influence in the Republican Party?

—Do you believe that we have a right to be very severe upon the South for its disloyalty to the Union and to the Constitution, interpreted and applied by the party now in apparently overwhelming majority over them,—or do you believe it natural that they should see in our Personal Liberty laws, in our refusal to them of the recognition, even in the common territories, of that "property" which the Supreme Court has strongly recognized as such, and which the Constitution distinctly recognizes in the Fugitive Slave clause, and in our recent conduct of a victorious Presidential canvass on an exclusively sectional basis, and on the express ground of hostility to their equal constitutional rights as they understand them, that they should see, I say, in these things such violations of, at least, the spirit of the Constitution on our side, as to go far to absolve them from the moral obligation of loyalty to it on theirs?

—Do you believe it unjustifiable that, under such circumstances, the South should be inflamed with a violent determination to lose no time in getting out of that Union with us, which now has come to mean subjection to our majority-power over them; a majority-power avowedly hostile to their fundamental institutions,—or do you think that they can fairly be expected to wait until that majority-power, with half-a-dozen territories fast ripening into Free States, shall become still more crushing, and until years shall have generated a habit of submission, and the influences of Federal patronage shall have eaten into their present substantial unanimity for independence, unless they can get for the future the protection of new and adequate constitutional guaranties?

—Do you believe that it is logical or just to charge the Southern States (excluding intemperate individuals) with playing a mere game of humbug and brag to extort concession of a political advantage by the threat of disunion, when they say, as they do in substance, "we will cheerfully stay in the Union if you will give us the new guaranties for our safety and our rights which the new events of the times have brought us to regard as indispensable; but if you refuse them, we think it our duty and our natural right to withdraw from our confederation with you, and accordingly are now proceeding to carry such withdrawal into effect, with the full determination to consummate it and make it absolute and permanent, unless you choose to grant what we hold to be our sacred and necessary rights,"—or do you believe that such would be the natural language and action of States feeling themselves deeply aggrieved and seriously in danger?

—Do you believe that ridicule, abuse, insult and threat are the proper mode of dealing with men and with States, who, right or wrong, really feel and are acting thus,—or do you believe that kindness, conciliation, deference, patient and fraternal consideration of their case as it is viewed by themselves, and concession up to the extreme verge of what can be permitted by self-respect, would constitute a somewhat wiser and juster mode of dealing with such a question, involving as it does the existence of this Union?

—Do you believe it quite the fair thing to claim the supreme authority of the verdict of the popular judgment and will in behalf of your position on the strength of your late electoral victory,—or do you believe that, in view of the vast aggregate popular majority against you, and of the extent to which the result was confessedly influenced by other political elements distinct from Anti-Slaveryism, it would be a little more candid and fair to deal moderately with your victory, in reference to your insistance upon the Anti-Slavery element of the general issue?

—Do you believe, if the "National" theory of the Constitution, as opposed to the Southern State Sovereignty theory, is correct, on the strength of the "We the people of the United States" who ordained the Constitution, that the verdict of "We the people" has really been in favor of the Chicago platform,—or do you believe that the reverse has been in truth the case, and that if "We the people of the United States" gave you in the Constitution the power you now claim the right to exercise, "We the people" have, by about a million majority, declared in effect against the mode in which your party now claims to exercise it, and to exercise it even at the cost of the probable destruction of the Constitution itself, virtually involved in the dissolution of the Union which it created?

—Do you believe it a very wise thing for us of the North, who now do all the manufacturing and mechanical work, as well as the navigation and commerce, for a Southern agricultural population of about thirteen millions, to throw away the unprecedented advantages of such a relation,—or do you believe that it would be a little wiser for us now to make that conciliatory concession which could so easily prevent the disruption?

—Do you believe it a wise thing for the friends of Mr. LINCOLN to wish to inaugurate him in the midst of a divided Union and a deeply agitated North, with sworn duties imposed on him which it will be impossible for him or any President to execute,—or do you believe it would be better for them to settle this whole matter amicably before the 4th of March?

—Do you believe, when it shall be seen that your Republican exclusively Northern policy and Northern Presidential canvass, campaign and success, followed up by persistence in refusing the concession now entreated from you (not by the South, but by us of the North,) has led to the consummated disruption of this Union, that your party will retain its present ascendancy, even at the North,—or do you believe that the public distress, confusion, ruin, grief for the murdered Union, for the lost tomb of WASHINGTON, for the then crape-shrouded monuments of our common revolutionary history, for the vanished hopes of the sublime future just dawning upon this united Union, will not, when coupled with the then embittered resentment of all of us, the defeated parties in the late election, create a tremendous reaction throughout the North itself, which may lead to consequences perhaps even worse, before we get through, than your mere speedy political overthrow?

—Do you not believe that when the consummated dissolution shall have divided the Union, and established an exclusive ultra-slaveholding Confederacy at the South, there is likely soon to develop itself such a state of things there as to lead them at least to tolerate the contraband landing of African slaves along their coast, just as now takes place in Cuba; and do you believe that Anti-Slavery philanthropy will then have much reason to congratulate itself upon the result it will have achieved,—or do you believe that that state of things will demonstrate that the greatest of mistakes had been committed by that said philanthropy, in now refusing a compromise in which a perpetual and effectual constitutional prohibition of that traffic could have a place?

—Do you believe that for the sake of heading off and shutting off the Southern Confederacy from future outgrowth on the Southward, with the increase of its population, we of the North will consent to the occupation of Mexico, whether by conquest or by a Northern protectorate, as some of you talk of,—or do you believe that the South will then have free scope for its frontier growth in that direction?

—Do you believe that, after the dissolution of the Union, commercial New-York and the agricultural Northwest will consent to hitch teams with the tariff policy of New-England and Pennsylvania,—or do you believe that New-York will not willingly submit to forego that function of commercial emporium and agency for all the agricultural portions of the country, (the South largely included,) on which depend all our wealth and power?

—Do you believe that, after such dissolution, the old Confederation and Constitution being broken up, and its prestige and sanctity deeply impaired if not destroyed, New-York, with her present thirty-three representatives in Congress to twenty-nine of all New-England, will long consent to allow the latter twelve Senators to her two,—or do you believe we shall soon say that the giant of the Empire State will not then consent to federal equality with the Tom Thumb of Rhode Island?

—Do you believe, if we on the one side will not make the concessions which the collective South on theirs shall declare the sole condition of their remaining in the Union, and if consequently the separation (like divorce for incompatibility of temper and interests) must come, that we had better first have a bloody civil war over the controversy,—or do you believe that it will be better then to part in peace, and to replace the defunct constitutional association by the next best thing possible in the way of friendly commercial relations, with as little added restriction upon our old habits of continental free-trade with each other as it may then be possible to agree upon?

—Do you believe it to be necessary that, under our federative system, Northern consciences should distress themselves about Slavery in the South, and about its going with the Southern emigration into a fair share of the common territory,—or do you consider that it is not our business nor our moral responsibility, to the extent of requiring us to say that the South shall not have even a fair chance for any portion of that territory which confessedly belongs as much to her as to us?

—Do you believe, after all, that it is of any very great consequence whether Southern immigrants are allowed to carry their slaves, with their rights of property in and to their services, into the Territories south of a given line, or not, inasmuch as that circumstance can neither ever prevent a great preponderance of Northern States in the Confederacy, nor increase the number of slaves, nor will necessarily devote those Territories permanently to Slavery,—or do you believe that in the mere recognition of slave property in that Southern portion of the Territories merely *during their territorial condition*, there is nothing to be feared by those who have confidence in the superiority of white labor, in the greater mobility of the Northern and foreign immigration over the Southern, and in the self-governing intelligence of the white population of the States to be formed out of them, and that in that competition no small proportion even of those more southerly Territories will eventually be Free States; those only which may be peculiarly adapted to slave labor being likely to retain the character (as it is best that they should) of Slave States?

—Do you believe that when it shall come to the eventual practical point of a choice by the North, between confirmed Dissolution on the one hand and the concession of a constitutionally guarantied restoration of the Missouri line of climatic partition on the other, the North will then *really prefer dissolution*,—or do you believe that the Northern majorities will prefer reunion on that or some other analogous basis?

—Do you believe that when it comes to that final point of election between the two alternatives, it is quite certain that it will then be possible, however much it may then be desired, to reunite the already divided Union,—or do you believe that there will be some danger that the then seceded South, in the inflamed state of excitement and resentment naturally to be expected on their part, may prefer to go on with their experiment of independence as a Southern Confederacy, just as in our own revolution, when the bond of connection with the mother country was once severed, those who had long hesitated to cut it, cast no thought backward for a reunion then too late?

—Do you believe that men are always bound for consistency's sake to adhere inflexibly to a position once taken, (I mean your Territorial clause in the Chicago platform, against which has been given a virtual majority of a million of votes,) whatever unexpected change of circumstances may have afterwards arisen, —or do you believe that the facts and alternatives of to-day must be judged by the lights of to-day; that between two evils the less should be accepted rather than the infinitely greater defied, as cargo is sacrificed to save the ship; and that in view of the now real and realized peril of the dissolution of this Confederacy, good men and good patriots and good Republicans, could now gracefully consent, in a spirit of conciliation and fraternity, for the salvation of the Union and of their country, to a modification of anterior positions on the point in controversy, without any sacrifice of dignity or of a true and enlightened consistency?

—Do you believe, if the general course of reasoning implied in this series of inquiries is correct, that there is *any time to be now lost* by those who would wish at once to save the Union, and to inaugurate Mr. Lincoln on the 4th of March over a reconciled, tranquilized, and reinvigorated Confederacy, which he may then govern executively in peace and prosperity, and with (I am willing to hope and trust) all the legitimate success that may be deserved by an honest desire to reform all abuses, and to reëlevate the now demoralized tone of our politics,—or do you believe it preferable to let things drift on as they are now fast drifting, into the condition in which he will find the Union on the 4th of March, the Cotton States out, and the Tobacco States about to follow,—a chaos of political confusion, with sworn Executive duties on the one hand, and manifest impossibilities on the other—conflicting theories maintained by the antagonists in the field—great danger of civil war—prolonged and universalized commercial and industrial paralysis—and perhaps effectual reconciliation and reunion then become impracticable?

—Do you believe that an adjustment by the present Congress, by means of the submission of the requisite constitutional amendents for ratification by the State Conventions, (which could all meet and act within the course of February,) would be a wise, statesmanlike and patriotic proceeding, since it would immediately go far towards calming the now excited South, while its worst effect would be to submit the question to the State Conventions, of which three-fourths are required for ratification,—or do you think it justifiable on the part of Congress, (that is to say, the Republicans in Congress) to refuse that prompt, easy and probably effectual pacification of the now distracted, and perhaps perishing Union?

—Do you believe—but I am unwilling to go further. For having already occupied so much of your space, my apology lies in the now absorbing interest of the whole subject, the magnitude of the public danger, and the extent of ground required to be covered by any presentation of our side of the question. I recognize gratefully the courtesy, and the honest and manly fairness of your conduct, in thus having admitted it into your columns, and (in compliance with your wish) subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, yours,

J. L. O'SULLIVAN.

We give place to Mr. O'Sullivan's letter, (which has been in type and awaiting insertion for over a fortnight,) and very willingly submit the questions he propounds to the consideration of the public at large. But we respectfully decline the "debate" to which he invites us, under the form to which he has chosen to restrict it. Mr. O'Sullivan is too experienced and skillful a controversialist not to be fully aware of the advantage which one party to a discussion has when he is at liberty to put all the questions in his own form, and require his adversary merely to answer them. We take it for granted, moreover, that he scarcely expected us to fall into the logical trap set for us with so much ingenuity.

We believe we have gone over nearly the whole ground covered by this series of queries, either in our letters to Mr. Yancey or in the editorial columns of the Times. We think we may safely refer our correspondent to those articles as embodying our views on most of the points concerning which he catechises us. Some of his suggestions, however, concerning the probable action of the seceding Southern States, and the practical policy to be pursued towards them by the Federal Government, are worthy of further discussion:—and we may embrace the earliest opportunity of recurring to them.—Ed. Times.]

The Folly of Conceding Anything to Threats of Secession.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Concessions made to justice, to equity, or to constitutional obligations are always in place—always graceful—always honorable. But concessions extorted by a *menace* of sedition or rebellion, what else can they be than the swift precursors of louder menace and more uncontrollable rebellion. A menaced individual may, by a gift, approve for the time any ruffian's offered violence; but your gift will be received as a *fee* for his further violence, offered with stronger and augmented demands on his part, and in confidence of a more timid yielding on yours.

The Missouri Compromise and the Nullification Compromise are both bearing their natural fruits in the present denant attitude and audacious demands of the seceding States. There is one grand and evident truth which ought to fix the attention alike of conservatives who are calling for Compromise, and of Republicans who incline to favor such an issue. Plainly it is this: Compromise *with such a thing as* Secession, *by its very conditions, can never have a guarantee for its performance, nor a responsible party, except upon one side.* Even if its stipulations were written and graven in the Federal Constitution, it would be no less practicable—as the seceding States are now emphatically teaching us—to frame logical *figments* by which to overleap constitutional sanction, even though established by solemn oaths, than it was, six years ago, to break the plighted faith that had been originally engraved, in order to assure all men of its perpetuity, *upon the foundations of the State of Missouri.* The State remains, and its foundations are there; but the plighted public faith might as well have been recorded in the shifting sands of the Mississippi.

It was precisely this inevitable futility and *inanity* of any and all compromises with rebellious threats that made the disappointed North to cry out—upon the violation of that "Missouri Compromise," (falsely called its *abolition*, since but one side was abolished,) —"No more compromises," "No more compromise!" And, now, whether shall we laugh or shall we weep to find true-hearted citizens and representatives who were then loud in that cry now searching diligently for some new ground of "Compromise."

Let it be repeated and ever remembered that concessions to right and to the Constitution, do indeed adorn and enrich the body politic that makes them. But to concede ANYTHING WHATEVER to *rebellious threats* is to concede EVERYTHING. Notwithstanding their own unconsciousness of the fact, the process which the Border States of Slavery are now attempting upon the Free States, is that of levying a *political black mail*, and would, if successful, eventuate in reducing the latter to a condition aptly typified by the abject state of men in private life, who, having once bought off vile threats, under a fear of resisting them, have thereby come under their vassalage ever after. Objection need not be urged against the particular terms of a compromise so long as that fundamental and deeper condemnation lies upon the very proposal of a compromise offered—not to justice nor to the Constitution—but to sedition or secession.

The nation that must, for its own preservation, treat with rebellion, stands thereby confessed before all the earth as the very exemplification and embodiment of governmental weakness. This sentiment is not any more a Republican one than it is truly Democratic and conservative. Our peculiar principles of Union may partially explain to other nations, languages and people the present parleying and indecision, provided the latter do not issue in any imbecile action, tending to affix to our bond of Union the stigma of not having strength to be trusted by either Democrats or Republicans or Conservatives. But if these classes in the Free States, singly or together, cannot clearly comprehend the vast distinction between secession and dissolution—between rebellion and disunion—and combine, in ruling numbers, to maintain the Constitution as it is, our financial, commercial, social and governmental stability will be flooded, throughout the world, with a want of confidence corresponding to, and far transcending all that any legislation and public action shall have manifested and betrayed at home.

What imaginable difference of interest can be specified, at such a time as this, between Democrats, Republicans or Conservatives throughout the loyal States? The diversity of political views may, in certain respects, be wide; but can such diversity extend at all to the question whether it is better to navigate the broad ocean of the future with a Constitution and Government manned by twenty-seven—or even by twenty faithful, united and powerful States, or to venture on it with a distracted and unharmonious crew of thirty-three States, *one class of which is known, the world over, to be too readily concessive, and the other to be of purpose and by policy mutinous.*

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE SOUTH.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHANGE IN THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 5.

There seems to be general rejoicing at the recent current of events which the change of policy in the Administration has brought about. At no time since Mr. Buchanan's inauguration has he had so many really true and sincere friends as during the past week. All the curses which have been heaped upon him have ceased on the part of his opponents, and are transferred to the traitors who have professed to be his warm admirers and supporters until the recent adoption of his new policy. Not that any one believes more strongly in the honesty of the President, nor that they love him more, but love of the Union and respect for its laws are so strong here that the former treachery of Mr. Buchanan is forgotten in the general rejoicing at the repentance of the expiring President. They applaud him for listening to the wise counsels of such tried, faithful and patriotic men as Stanton, Holt, Scott, and Cass, and for freeing himself from association and leadership of those who have almost ruined the country, made the Treasury bankrupt, converted the War Department into a tool with which Secessionists might carry out their treasonable designs, and transformed the Presidential Mansion into an asylum and council chamber for traitors. For the first time, Union men and law-abiding citizens begin to feel a hope for the perpetuity and future prosperity of the country. Those from the South who participate in this feeling are most free to announce it and express a belief in the amicable adjustment of all present difficulties. In this belief such men as Senators Crittenden, Johnson and Latham, Messrs. Hill, Houston, Burch, Moore, Bouligny, Hamilton, and others join. These men will be satisfied with the assurance that *all* the Southern States shall have *all* the rights guaranteed them under the Constitution, at the hands of the new administration—the Northern States repealing those measures in regard to the subject of Slavery which are obnoxious to the Southern States, or any other fair compromise or agreement as to the Government of the Territories upon which they can agree. They are opposed to precipitate action on the part of the South in any case and desire to exhaust every other expedient for the settlement of existing difficulties, before revolution as a remedy is even debated or countenanced. This feeling is gaining rapidly among this class of gentlemen, and is the most destructive movement against secession which has yet been developed. The Secessionists know and acknowledge this, as it inevitably divides the South in nearly every State. The failure to excite rebellious feelings and movements in North Carolina and Virginia adds much to the consternation of the Revolutionists. Hope for the Union is revived everywhere within the past few days; and the reported appointment of Messrs. Seward, Bates, and Cameron to Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, gentlemen in whom all classes have confidence, tends greatly to increase this feeling.

Mayor Barrett and Mr. Stone are coöperating and determined to prevent all disturbances in this city and District. The inhabitants of the District are, for the most part, Union men, and will defend the city against any assaults that may be made upon persons and property. Their own self-interest and protection demands this, if nothing more. Apprehension of serious difficulty from preconcerted or organized movements is dying out, although it is generally agreed that full preparation must be made for any emergency that may arise. A large majority of people have avowed openly that Mr. Lincoln shall be peaceably inaugurated on the 4th of March, and the vote properly counted at the proper time in February.

OUR MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HERALD CONTRADICTED—OPPOSITION TO SECESSION—VIEWS ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION —EFFECTS OF SOUTHERN VIOLENCE—MR. BUCHANAN, &C.

Baltimore, Friday, Jan. 4, 1861.

The reckless and intemperate Richmond *Enquirer* has repeatedly recommended that Maryland and Virginia should seize the National Capital, and by force of arms prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. That a secret organization existed, in the two States mentioned, to effect this purpose, I have also heard mentioned, by idle and irresponsible tongues, in utter regardlessness alike of truth and the seriousness of the matter with which they were dealing. This extravagant and false report would be unworthy of notice, had not the *Herald* of yesterday, in an article headed "Imminence of a national catastrophe," thought fit to give it the indorsement of that considerate and veracious journal. It is just such a rumor as we might expect to find gravely treated of in its columns; and, so far as Maryland is concerned, is as utterly false as any other of its baseless fabrications.

As I have before stated, Maryland, while she will stand by the South in all constitutional demands, is the last State in the Union to form or favor such a mad scheme of disloyalty and treason. Her people, certainly, were not friendly to the election of Mr. Lincoln; and in the late canvass, the candidate of gentlemen who now represent, as they then represented, secession and disunion, received her chief vote; yet this latter fact resulted from causes other than that of hostility to the Union. Upon the question of fidelity to this Union, the majority of her people are as sound as they were in 1787, when McHenry, Carroll and Jenifer signed the Constitution. She is interested in Slavery,—and though the slaveholders constitute but a small proportion of her population, her policy, whether wise or unwise, has been and still is to sustain the institution. There can be no doubt that a majority of her people, upon this question as an issue between the North and the South, think the right is with the latter; and they are in favor of using all constitutional efforts to secure them in that right.

But they are not willing to see this Government broken up and destroyed in furtherance of delusive schemes of ambition and mad dreams of Southern aggrandizement. No! nor are they willing to allow their name to be used and abused in connection with any alleged organization against law, and treasonable to that Constitution under which she has fattened and grown rich in resources. If not alarmed by demonstrations on the part of Northern citizens, if not driven into an attitude of self-defence by prospects and threats of an armed irruption on the part of secretly organized adherents of the President elect, she would herself rise, and voluntarily send to Washington her best sons to protect his Inauguration from any insane attempt such as that alluded to by the *Herald*. But the allusion is without truth to sustain it; no such association dishonors our soil.

Georgia, it seems, is pursuing the lead of South Carolina! Is this a wild game of brag, that the States are all playing? Does the South "see" the North and "go" its millions "better?" If so, the sooner hands are called and shown, the wiser—or the game may go so far as to involve irretrievable bankruptcy and ruin. Or is it a serious fact, a solemn reality, the inevitable result of causes antecedent? The people of Maryland are slow to believe this—in such a result they recognize only trouble and disaster. The continued unconstitutional action of South Carolina, resolute in wrong, while it pains and excites, is certainly alienating from her a very large class here. You hear it said, "while we are opposed to the United States Government coercing South Carolina, we are decidedly opposed to South Carolina coercing the United States Government." If the strength, which now seems returning to the Executive arm, had been earlier manifested; if the false counselors that betrayed the two ready Executive ear, had been discarded ere they were suffered to resign; had ordinary foresight been availed of, and necessary precautions taken; had integrity and vigor administered the Government for the last four years, the present deplorable exhibition of national weakness and dissolution, making our institutions contemptible to the civilized world, would never have been presented. Mr. Breckinridge might have been a candidate for the Presidency, and Mr. Lincoln might have defeated him; but if Pennsylvania had not given us a politician filled with the rottenness of fifty years of politics, and if the Democracy had not elected him, the perils which now threaten us would not have been even the storm in the distance—they would not have appeared. They who sow the wind will reap the whirlwind. Maryland thought so in 1856—she thinks so now.

CECIL.

OUR ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

DISMAL WEATHER—DEPRECIATION IN THE VALUE OF PROPERTY—MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Montgomery, Ala., Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1861.

For more than a week the good city of Montgomery has been under the clouds, and it has rained without ceasing. The consequence is that our atmosphere, usually damp, has acquired a hydraulic consistency which might prove grateful, perhaps, to Sauria and animals furnished with gills, but is decidedly useless to the "featherless biped they call man," at least in his present stage of development. All nature seems running to solution, foreshadowing to the anxious (who should I mean but your correspondent) the greater dissolution about to be. For *your* moral take this advice. If you have a consumptive friend who hopes to escape his enemy by passing a Winter in the South, warn him from this State. Florida may do, but the cold grip of this rain-dropping atmosphere taxes all the energies of lungs which are perfectly sound.

The holidays, the time when social life is expected here, if at any time, passed off quietly—to business men, like all other days; to pleasure-seekers, like a preternatural succession of Sundays. There were a few rockets, a few crackers, a good many yellow palms, with the accompanying suggestion, "Christmas gift, massa," and the portals—so high and imposing in childhood as to be seen half a year ahead—the portals of the new year were passed, and we were in 1861. In consequence of the unusual restrictions, the negroes found their holiday week rather dull; they complain that they were permitted but one night for a ball. It is to be hoped, however, that all this was calculated to bring about the healthy frame of mind indicated by a remark made by one of them, (a remark we never weary of repeating to men from your latitude,) on being told by his master that he and his brethren were the cause of all the present troubles: "Why don't dey let us alone, den; dey al'ays make it wos and wos for us poor nigger."

While on the subject, let me say: Monday, being the last day of the year, the annual hiring and sale of negroes took place at the Artesian Basin. The wages as well as prices showed a great falling away from last year. Nothing can more clearly betray the unsettled state of all moneyed interests than the depreciation of this standard of all property value. I saw one couple, "A fine nigger feller and girl," to quote their gentlemanly auctioneer, "warranted sound, and worth last year $1,800 a-piece," knocked down at $1,650 for the two. But examples of this kind, you may be assured, are not numerous, for more than one stamped his foot with vexation at not being able to take advantage of the sacrifice.

The news from Charleston was received with a great deal of excitement. The only topic of conversation on the streets was the war; some more ardent than the rest expressed their determination to start at once to the defence of the "besieged" city. But the excitement of these persons, I have reason to believe, found some relief in listening to the music and watching the evolutions of the soldiers in the relief of guard —a spectacle which every afternoon calls together two or three hundred spectators—for none of them have kept the city yet. It has been the intention of some of the military companies in this city to set out to Mobile and take possession of Fort Morgan; but I now learn that this Fort, together with Fort Stoddard, situated at the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee, have already, by the command of the Governor, been taken possession of by the State. The only large class among us who do not look with entire favor upon these movements, is the ladies. This is not altogether on account of the repugnance naturally felt by the sex for any thing that has to do with bloodshed, for they are by no means deficient in patriotic pride, but the terror excited by the recent suspicions of an insurrection among the slaves, has not yet passed away, and they fear the consequences of a removal of any of the military guards. Their fears will be understood when it is remembered that it was part of the plot of the amiable Sepoys at Pine Level to put to the knife the old and ill-favored, while they appropriated to themselves the fair-skinned daughters of their masters who had struck their several fancies.

I am inclined to think that should a war occur, they would not be the bravest who march to the seaports, but those who remain at home.

Next week the Convention will meet in this city, and before this reaches you, the telegraph may have already carried you the news of its action. Some of your City papers, I notice, have copied the statements of the *Confederation* of this city in reference to the probable strength of the dividing parties in the Convention, giving the Coöperationists a respectable majority of ten or fifteen. This, even if it were entirely true, you will understand gives no just basis for inference. The term Coöperationists as here used, would include all those who are opposed to a hasty and ill-considered withdrawal, many of whom would be amply satisfied to go out if sure of the company of Georgia and Mississippi; but these are a very different class from those who will oppose all action which does not include the Border States. The strongest efforts will undoubtedly be made to convince them that the Secessionists have the sympathy of these States, and that they only wait for a decided action on the part of the Cotton States to follow in the movement.

Hopes have been entertained that a war would be precipitated at Charleston before the close of this week, which it was thought would be all that was required to bring these conservative laggards in line and at the gun-stock. There is no doubt that a strong external pressure will be exerted in this city, still I look for no such trembling haste as was exhibited on the part of South Carolina; the prospects are, on the contrary, that there will be a lively and lengthy debate.

The news that Florida had withdrawn, said to have been forwarded to Governor Moore, did not excite sufficient remark to have its reliability examined into. The guns are firing in honor of the taking of Fort Morgan.

BRECKINRIDGE.

OUR VIRGINIA CORRESPONDENCE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS —PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE, ETC.

Richmond, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

The Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans was, as usual, celebrated to-day by a military parade, the First Regiment being out in nearly full force. A very remarkable feature of the military display, was the entire absence of the *American flag!* Why the flag of our country, honored by every civilized nation, and which has waved in triumph over so many glorious battle fields, was repudiated to-day, while celebrating an event which added to its lustre, I do not pretend to say; but such was the fact, and it may be significant that the band played the "Marseilles," instead of "Hail Columbia" or the "Star Spangled Banner."

The interest in political affairs is greatly on the increase here—discussions are everywhere general, and the people in large numbers crowd around the newspaper bulletins. There is, however, great diversity of opinion, except upon the subject of coercion, the almost universal sentiment being against it.

Both branches of the Legislature yesterday promptly took up the important questions of the day. In the Senate, as soon as the Message was disposed of, Mr. Douglas offered the following resolutions against coercing a seceding State. They were received, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That, in the judgment of this General Assembly, the use of force by the Federal Government, by land or sea, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of maintaining Union among the States of our Confederacy, would of itself be destructive of the true spirit of the federative system, subversive of the ends for which it was constructed, and revolutionary in all its natural and inevitable results.

Resolved, That when any of these States, in the orderly exercise of its sovereign will, shall separate itself from the rest, and resuming the powers heretofore delegated to the Federal Government, at the same time renounces the benefits and obligations of the same, *Virginia will not consent that the State so separating itself shall be coerced into reunion*, either by the exercise of the war power directly against such State, or by the use of military force against the individual citizens thereof.

Resolved, That Virginia ought to, and will, resist all attempts by the Federal Government thus to overthrow and destroy the Union, and will regard any forcible measures taken against any of the constituent members, who shall have dissolved their connection with it, as dangerous to her freedom and security, and demanding the most active preparations for defence.

The Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to report a plan for putting the State in the best possible state of defence, and to inquire into the expediency of making additional appropriations for the military defence of the State.

In the House of Delegates, only that part of the Governor's Message relating to our Federal relations was read, when the document was laid upon the table, and a proposition to print an extra number of copies called up an animated debate—the views of the Governor being condemned by several members, who were opposed to circulating it among the people. Mr. Anderson regretted that the Governor should throw such a firebrand into the House at a time when the union of the South was so important. Another member thought the times and the people were ripe for secession, and he deplored the course of the Governor in thus producing sectional jealousy and enmity between Southern States. In the end, the motion to print prevailed.

A series of resolutions, similar to those in the Senate, was introduced and referred to a Committee, which Committee, in the afternoon session, reported the following:

Resolved, by the General Assembly, That the Union being formed by the assent of the States respectively, and being consistent only with freedom and the republican institutions guaranteed to each, *cannot, and ought not, to be maintained by force.*

2. That the Government of the Union has no power to declare or make war against any of the States which have been its constituent members.

3. That when any one or more of the States have determined or shall determine, under existing circumstances, to withdraw from the Union, *we are unalterably opposed to any attempt on the part of the Federal Government to coerce the same into reunion or submission, and that we will resist the same by all the means in our power.*

These resolutions were earnestly and ably opposed by Mr. Boreman, but they were passed by 112 Ayes to 5 Noes, and to-day they were passed by the Senate, with but *one* dissenting voice against them, Mr. Caldwell voting solitary and alone.

A Committee of fifteen was appointed by the House to report a bill providing for a State Convention, which will undoubtedly pass.

The Commissioners appointed by the Cotton States to Virginia, have arrived, and by resolution to-day will be received to-morrow.

V. V.

THE REBELLIOUS STATES.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A letter received in Washington from a distinguished gentleman now in Charleston states that the condition of affairs there is heart rending. No business whatever is doing, and the merchants anticipate a speedy and general bankruptcy. Those of them who can get away are endeavoring to so arrange their affairs as to get as much of the remains of their property out of South Carolina as they can, as soon as possible, in order *to escape the current and impending extra taxation, exactions under peril on the pretence of voluntary contributions, &c.* Sickness prevails to an alarming extent among the armed bands who control affairs there on the mob principle. The Convention itself *legislate under terror of those bands*; and beef sells for thirty-five cents per pound there, in view of the fact that *the supply of provisions in the city is almost exhausted.*

The Memphis *Bulletin* of Jan. 5 has this significant paragraph:

"A gentleman passed through this city yesterday, with about sixty negroes, *from South Carolina.* We remember that in 1832 thousands left that distracted State, and sought a home in the more quiet and loyal States of Alabama and Tennessee. We expect to see a similar condition of things now. *There are more in South Carolina who can appreciate the blessings they have enjoyed in the Union*, and have too much good sense to exchange them for an uncertainty."

A SIGNIFICANT DEBATE.

There was a significant debate in the lower House of the South Carolina Legislature on the 5th on a motion to cut down the appropriation for building the State House, from $90,000 to $60,000. Mr Mullins urged the retrenchment and let a little light upon the subject in the following fashion: He said that it seemed to him that gentlemen did not realize the condition of the finances of the State. There was a large sum remaining of the appropriation bill of last year unprovided for. The Committee of Ways and Means, starting out, had to meet an appropriation of $100,000, originally appropriated. Last year $612,000 were appropriated for roads. That amount would mostly be necessary for the ordinary service of the year gone by. To that put the $400,000 appropriated for the Ordnance Department, and the appropriation of $500,000 already sanctioned by a resolution of the House, and *it amounted to more than fifteen hundred thousand dollars, which was either to be raised by taxation or the credit of the State. Did gentlemen mean to tell him they were prepared to raise a million and a half of dollars by taxation this year?* Would they tell their constituents that they must increase their burdens in order to continue the construction of the new State House?

Mr. Shannon thought that the material wealth was as great as ever, and he believed that the purse of the miser would be opened to the State in this emergency. All patriotic private citizens would offer of their abundance to the State, and those who were able would not even accept compensation for their services.

Mr. William Whaley said that these were not ordinary times. The State had been committed to the stormy ocean, with her helm lashed down, and standing on her beam ends. If it were necessary to *throw over a part of the cargo* to save her from being swamped, it it was necessary to make pecuniary sacrifices, he trusted in God that from the mountain to the seaboard men would come up to the relief of the public treasury. While it was praiseworthy of them to spend of their means in support of their State, it would be wrong in the House to appropriate one single dollar if they could avoid it.

It was finally decided by a vote of 39 to 43 that *the State Bank* should be called on to advance $90,000.

THE POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Charleston *Mercury* publishes the following ordinance, which was adopted some days since by the Convention, and which, it says, was the basis of Mr. Huger's reply to the Postmaster-General:

Whereas, The State of South Carolina owes it to her own citizens, and to those of the other States, that, as one of the contracting parties, she should not prevent or interrupt the performance of the pending contracts for carrying and delivering of the mails made by the United States while South Carolina was one of said States:

We, the people of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that *the existing postal contracts and arrangements, shall be continued*, and the persons charged with the duties thereof shall continue to discharge said duties until a postal treaty or treaties shall be concluded, or until otherwise ordered by this Convention.

THE FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF SECESSION.

MESSAGE OF GOV. PICKENS.

Executive Office, Jan. 7, 1861.

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Convention has passed resolutions authorizing the Governor to raise two regiments of enlisted men —one regiment for a service of twelve months and the other of six months. Under these resolutions I have commissioned officers from First Lieutenant down to Third Lieutenant, and in one instance I have commissioned a Captain to raise immediately an artillery company. To make it as little expensive as possible to the State, I have for the present confined myself to the appointment of these officers. Perhaps it may not be necessary to enlist for the second regiment.

The Convention also, by resolution, authorizes the Governor to call immediately into service companies, with their officers, somewhat on the principle of volunteers, and to form them into a regiment, by appointing the field officers. I have made a call of this kind for one regiment at present, and appointed Col. Maxcy Gregg, a brave and able officer, to command it. A portion of this company is in actual position on Sullivan's Island, and other companies for it are rapidly arriving. This regiment is for six months. If a regiment of men enlisted for twelve months be raised, it will require about $200,000 to equip and support it.

The regiment for six months, under Col. Gregg, will be at an expense of about $100,000. If the other regiment of enlisted men for six months be found necessary, it will be an additional expense of $100,000.

I, therefore, most respectfully recommend that some provision be made for the pay and support of these regiments in such a manner as the wisdom of the Legislature may adopt. I recommend also that the bill which is now before the Legislature, entitled "a bill for the establishment of a Coast Police for South Carolina," be passed. This, it is supposed, will involve an expense of $150,000.

The Act passed to provide an armed military force, may involve an expenditure of $50,000, and provision has been made for raising $400,000 more for the purchase of arms and munitions. These several sums amount to $1,400,000. It is hoped that circumstances may arise which will give a pacific settlement to our difficulties, and, if so, every reasonable endeavor shall be made to prevent the expenditure of the whole amount; but the more certain way to produce a pacific turn to events is, to be thoroughly prepared to meet any emergency.

F. W. PICKENS.

THE SOUTHERN FORTIFICATIONS.

The following statement of the cost of the United States forts at the South, with the number of guns, and the men necessary to garrison them properly, is from a report made some time since by Col. Totten, of the Engineers:

Where located.	Cost.	Men.	Guns.
Fort McHenry, Baltimore	$146,000	350	74
Fort Carroll, Baltimore	135,000	800	159
Fort Delaware, Del. R, Del	539,000	750	151
Fort Madison, Annapolis, Md	15,000	150	31
Fort Severn, Md	6,000	60	14
Fort Washington, Potomac R.	575,000	400	88
Fort Monroe, Old Pt. Comfort, Va.	2,400,000	2,450	371
Fort Calhoun, H. Roads, Norfolk, Va.	1,664,000	1,120	224
Fort Macon, Beaufort, N. C.	460,000	300	61
Fort Johnson, Cape Fear, N. C	5,600	60	10
Fort Caswell, Oak Island, N. C.	571,000	400	87
Fort Sumter, Charleston, S. C	677,000	650	140
Castle Pinckney, Charleston, S. C	43,000	100	25
Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C	75,000	300	54
Fort Pulaski Savannah, Ga	923,000	900	150
Fort Jackson, Savannah, Ga	80,000	70	14
Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla.	51,000	100	25
Fort Taylor, Key West	—	1,000	185
Fort Jefferson, Tortugas	—	1,500	298
Fort Barancas, Pensacola	315,000	250	49
Redoubt, Pensacola	109,000	—	26
Fort Pickens, Pensacola	729,000	1,200	212
Fort McRee, Pensacola	384,000	650	150
Fort Morgan, Mobile	1,212,000	700	132
Fort St. Philip, mouth Mississippi R.	143,000	800	124
Fort Jackson, mouth Mississippi R.	817,000	600	150
Fort Pike, Rigolets, La	472,000	300	49
Fort Macomb, Chef Menteur, La	447,000	300	49
Fort Livingston, Barrataria Bay, La.	342,000	300	52

In addition to these are incomplete works at Ship Island, Mississippi River; Georgetown, S. C.; Port Royal Roads, S. C.; Tybee Islands, Savannah; Galveston, Brazos Santiago and Matagorda Bay, Texas. The guns which were lately stopped at Pittsburgh were designed for Galveston and Ship Island. Hampton Roads is the great naval station of the Southern coast, and the only good roadstead south of the Delaware. Pensacola is very strong, and the only naval dépôt on the Gulf. The fortresses at Key West and Tortugas are among the most powerful in the world, and every vessel that crosses the Gulf passes within sight of both.

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

Gov. Letcher introduced Messrs. Antun F. Hopkins and F. M. Gilmer, the Alabama Commissioners, to the Virginia Legislature, in a brief message, dated Jan. 7. He speaks of the importance of the crisis; says that all the South wants is an equal right with the North in the Territories, the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, and that a stop should be put to the agitation of the Slavery question. These points he thinks that the North might concede without compromising her dignity. He recommends the Legislature to hear the Commissioners calmly, and weigh dispassionately the views which they represent.

Hon. John A. Gilmer writes to a friend in North Carolina, that "if the honest masses North and South can be induced, without passion, and with their cool heads to understand the abstract points of difference involved in the present disputes, they will a once arm themselves, with the fraternal spirit of their revolutionary fathers, infuse the same into their political agents, and force a settlement of all sectional difficulties, and again return to their fields, shops, stores, ships and schools. The Free States ought to know that all the chances are on their side; that they have a surplus population with which to settle the Territories while the South has none, and they should feel satisfied that the laws of climate, soil and production will settle the question of Slavery extension at last in spite of "the theories" about which the politicians of the two sections have each other so much by the ears. Mr. Gilmer says, "I would have the people at once pull up their stakes, and come and pitch their tents around Washington and command their representatives to adjust the difficulties which now divide the two great and powerful sections."

Hon. Warren Winslow addresses his constituents, under date of Washington, Dec. 29. He sketches briefly the transactions of the Compromise Committee and their failure, and feels "constrained to say that he thinks there is no hope in Congressional action."

A gentleman in St. Louis has received the following dispatch:

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 3.

No adjustment, and none likely.

TRUSTEN POLK.

The Boston *Transcript* of Jan. 9, says:

"The steamer *Joseph Whitney*, which sails to-morrow for the cost of Florida, is undergoing preparations to accommodate the troops she is expected to carry. She will take on board, besides the detachment from one of the forts in the harbor, 750 *barrels of provisions for the subsistence of the troops.* Three hundred and fifty tons of coal will be taken into the steamer, to be used during the voyage. There are many rumors in regard to the movements of United States soldiers from other points in this vicinity towards the South. The locality indicated for the concentration of these military bodies is the neighborhood of the Federal Capital. The steamer cleared at the Custom-house at noon to-day, for Norfolk, Va."

Hon. J. W. Killenger writes to the Mr. Forney, from Washington, under date of Jan. 8, declaring that no terms can be made with traitors who have arms in their hands, and are in the actual commission of high crimes and misdemeanors. "To allow the Federal Government," he says, "to be coerced into humiliating concessions by confederated treason in one or more States, is to admit the weakness of our system of Government to invite anarchy and to plunge into confusion worse confounded." "We must," he says further, "stand by the constitutional authorities of the country, rebuke treason and put down rebellion. And in the spirit of conciliation which prompted the construction of our matchless form of Government, and which alone has upheld it hitherto in the affections and respect of the people, we may then return to the adjustment of difficulties, the assertion of constitutional rights, and the correction of the abuses which formed the subjects of Federal legislation before the storm of treason broke upon us."

The excitement in Texas seems to have passed its crisis. In Austin, where the revolutionists raised the Lone Star flag, the people have at last got tired of the folly. On the 23d ultimo, the largest meeting ever held at the capital assembled; a pole ninety feet high was raised, from which streamed the Stars and Stripes. Men, women and children marched in procession to the capitol, where they were eloquently addressed by Judge E. D. Townes, Gen. Houston and Judge John Hancock. Since then the Reign of Terror is over, and the Secessionists of Austin have thrown aside their cockades.

Hon. Eli S. Shorter writes from Eufuala, (Ala.,) to a friend in St. Josephs, (Mo.,) under date of Dec. 26:

"We have here now in my town, a large number of Northern merchants, who are respected by all, because they are well-known to be opposed to Lincoln and his party. They come and go every day. We deeply sympathize with all the conservatives at the North, and *if we could preserve them from the general bankruptcy which awaits New-York City, we would gladly do so.* But they are powerless at the North to defend us, and we must, therefore, rely upon ourselves. The revolution has already begun, and the gates of hell cannot now prevail against it.

Alabama is prepared to muster 40,000 men in the field when needed. *I hear nothing but drums and fifes all over the State wherever I go.* The drilling of volunteer companies goes on day and night. We shall have a bloody war if Lincoln attempts coercion. The whole South will fly to the aid of South Carolina."

The Philadelphia *Press* says that Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, has a patrol along the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road, from Philadelphia to the Susquehannah, and the moment a free negro from Pennsylvania reaches Havre de Grace, he is seized and fined $20. A colored minister from Philadelphia, while on his way to attend the funeral of his brother, in Maryland, was seized by several of these guards, and only escaped rough usage through the interference of a rail way conductor who chanced to know him.

A gentleman in New-Orleans writes to a friend in Boston: "I *know* of two instances of small steamboats stopping, one on a Mississippi plantation, and one on Red River, ostensibly to bury their dead, (as is the custom,) and one of the negroes who was asked to assist, said, "Master, that was the heaviest coffin I ever saw." This caused suspicion, and on digging it up, it was found to contain arms; of course this causes great indignation.

SEIZURE OF THE FORTS IN ALABAMA.

The Mobile *Register*, of Jan. 6, gives the following particulars of the recent treasonable movement in that State:

"Acting under an order (sent by telegraph) of the Governor, who placed D. Deadbetter, late Captain United States Engineers, in command of the expedition, and for this purpose made him his Special Aid, with the rank of Colonel the following companies left the city on the steamer *Selma*, at 11 o'clock, on the night of the 3d inst., their destination being the United States Arsenal at Mount Vernon:

The Washington Light Infantry, Capt. A. Gracie; Mobile Rifle Company, Capt. L. T. Woodruff Gardes Lafayette, Capt. Beloc; German Fusiliers, Lieut. Embich.

It is a remarkable fact that although the Arsenal is situated only 28 miles from the city, and the object of the expedition was bruited about several hours before its departure, Capt. Reno, in charge of the Arsenal, was taken by surprise. Having but a handful of men at his command, and without the faintest prospect of reinforcement or retreat, it would have been not only foolhardy but criminal in that gallant officer to offer resistance. All the dispositions were, however, taken against even the possibility of such an attempt. The grounds covered by the Arsenal comprise some 35 acres, and are enclosed by a wall 14 feet high. Yet the Guard Lafayette, detached as a scaling party to the rear, were within the wall as soon, if not earlier than the other detachments. With regular Zouave agility, most of them, not waiting to apply the ladders inside, leaped from the 14 feet wall, while the other detachment forced the gates. Had there been a strong defensive force they could have made no effectual resistance, so sudden was the surprise, and so rapid the whole movement.

In the arsenal were found 20,000 stand of arms, 1,500 barrels of powder (150,000 pounds,) some pieces of cannon, and a large amount of other munitions of war. A few hours after the capture, the expedition, with the exception of the Washington Light Infantry, Capt Gracie, who are in charge, were on their way back to the city. Capt Reno and the other occupants of the arsenal, and their families, were left undisturbed on the parole of the captain that no hostile demonstration would be attempted.

About the same hour on Thursday night four companies, the Cadets, Capt. Sands, the Independent Rifles, Capt. Stikes, and the Artillery, Capt. Ketchum, Col. John B. Todd commanding, embarked on board the steamer *Kate Dale* for the Lower Bay, reached Fort Morgan about 3 o'clock and quietly took possession. A Cadet writes us the following brief note:

Fort Morgan, Friday, Jan. 4, 1861.

Arrived safe last night and landed without any disturbance. Took charge of Fort Morgan about 5 o'clock this morning. Men busy clearing up and fixing for cooking. Capt. Ketchum and his command at work making cartridges. Ready to receive any distinguished strangers the Government may see fit to send on a visit to us. There are about 5,000 shot and shell in the fort. A fresh supply of ammunition, etc., will be here probably before this reaches you. The Alabama and regimental colors were run up this morning at morning gun, amidst the cheers from the garrison. The fort is not in as bad repair as we expected to find it. The walls are in comparatively good preservation, and with our force could hold out against five times our number.

The *Advertiser* says of affairs at the fort:

"The men had some twelve guns in position yesterday, and expect soon to have a battery of forty pieces grinning across the channel. The black-looking war steamer *Crusader* is laying off at her anchors saying nothing, but, perhaps, doing a great deal of thinking. We have not heard whether she has been able to 'get that draft cashed' yet. We hope that she will be successful in this, for we should hate to see Jack Tar defrauded by reason of the insolvency of the government he serves. But few will be able to escape without a taste of these hard times, whether guilty of a share in their precipitation or not."

ANOTHER PATRIOTIC MAJOR.

The New-Orleans *True Delta*, of last Sunday, publishes the annexed telegraphic dispatch from the Major in command of Fort Pike. Perhaps the troops which left New-Orleans on the 10th to seize that fort may find that they have not gone on a pleasure trip:

Fort Pike, Saturday, Jan. 5—A. M.

J. E. Mc——e, New-Orleans: The fort is now surrounded by fishing smacks, turned into armed gunboats, and filled with armed men, the flag-boat of the squadron having hoisted at the peak the Palmetto and Pelican flags. A peremptory order has been sent me by the commander of the expedition to surrender the fort at discretion, or an immediate attack would be made. My reply was prompt: That until I received orders from head quarters I would defend the fort while a man remained to apply a match to the guns or spring a mine; and, as a last resort, that I would blow up the fort and perish, with the star-spangled banner, in its ruins. Posterity, I trust, will do my memory justice.

B. BOSWORTH.

NEWSPAPER INDICATIONS.

The Louisville *Journal* has some new revelations regarding the Knights of the Golden Circle. It says that this association, as at present organized, originated in Alabama under the auspices of Mr. Yancey, the whole purpose being the dismemberment of the Union. Even in Kentucky, the *Journal* asserts, this oath-bound and traitorous conclave has been organized, and is constantly gathering in scores, if not hundreds of young, reckless, impulsive spirits, who, with hearts inflamed by misrepresentation and ill-understood facts, and with little care for aught else than excitement and adventure, are prepared for anything that will minister to the gratification of their passions. The *Journal* says in addition that the sons of some of the wealthiest and most patriotic citizens of Kentucky have allowed themselves to be deluded into joining this association, without the consent or knowledge of their parents, and it adjures them to reflect before they become traitors to their country.

A large meting was held in Washington on Monday evening to organize a military company, to be known as the "Union Regiment of Washington," to assist in keeping peace in the Capital on the occasion of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. Mr. George Cochrane, a venerable citizen of Washington, presided, and Gen. Carrington made an ardent Union speech, declaring that he would resist with his life any attempt which might be made to prevent Mr. Lincoln's inauguration in the east end of the Capital. He proposed to raise one volunteer company from each ward in the city,— seven in all,—to be called the Union Regiment of Washington. His remarks were received with enthusiastic applause, and 200 young men at once signed their names to the resolution, which were adopted, one of which was as follows:

Resolved, That we mutually pledge to each other our sacred honors, promptly and implicitly to obey all the lawful commands of our officers, who may be elected by ourselves, as aforesaid, and to resist to the death, whenever it may be necessary, any disturbance of the public peace within the District of Columbia, and every unlawful invasion of our beloved city, from whatever section of the country it may come.

Col. Ellsworth, of the Chicago Zouaves, has not been idle for the last few weeks, if he has been silent. The young men of Springfield, Ill., have formed a Zouave Company under his instructions, and in drill they are now said to be fully equal to the genuine original Zouaves. A correspondent writing to the Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette*, says: "This Company intends to do escort duty to the President elect on the 4th of March next, accompanying him to Washington, and returning by Philadelphia, New-York, Albany, etc. They number over sixty, and are in a perfect state of drill, having already taken several prizes, and surprised the famous Chicago boys in their efficiency. They are commanded by Capt. Cook, a gentleman who well understands the Zouave practice, and I doubt not will create a sensation while in Washington."

The Democrats of Indiana were in session at Indianapolis on the 8th. Gov. Hammond made an address, urging that the South should have the same rights in the Territories as the North, and that the only hope for the Union was in a Convention of the border States. Such terms as "slinking Abolitionists" and "rotten eggs" abounded in his speech. Attorney-General McDonald followed in much the same spirit, and resolutions were adopted indorsing the Crittenden compromise, and declaring that if matters came to the worst Indiana must act the part of a mediator. An attempt to indorse Maj. Anderson's conduct failed, as did one to approve the course of Mr. Buchanan.

The Washington *Star* of Jan. 10 says:

"The wife of Maj. Anderson arrived in this city on Tuesday, and left this morning for New-York. Last night Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Doubleday, wives of officers at Fort Sumter, arrived by the Southern boat. We hear that the Charleston people refused to harbor them in that city, but can hardly believe this of a people so proverbial for gallantry as the South Carolinians. It may not be generally known that Mrs. Foster is the daughter of Weir, the artist and painter of the best national picture we have—*i. e.* 'The Embarkation of the Pilgrims'—at the Capitol."

Regarding the Convention now in session at Montgomery, Alabama, the Mobile *Advertiser* says:

"For the first time in the history of the State, public sentiment, as reflected by the Representatives of the people, is divided by a geographical line—South and Middle Alabama on the one side, North Alabama on the other. It has already been intimated that if the northern part of the State is not treated with that respect which the delegates think they deserve, they will either set up for themselves or seek affiliation with Tennessee. It is possible, however, that, in the rapid march of events, the divisions of sentiment may prove to be more apparent than real, and that, when practical action comes to be taken, the Convention will be of one mind."

Rev. M. L. P. Thompson, D. D., formerly of Buffalo, but now occupying the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, O., and widely known as one of the most conservative ministers of the O. S. Presbyterian Church, preached a sermon to his congregation last Sunday evening, advocating the rigid enforcement of all Federal laws. The South, he declared, was under the influence of a wild unreasoning fanaticism,—a delirious madness,—and if this delirium has become so powerful as to defy the Government in its efforts to quell it, then this Government is a failure, and our national overthrow is inevitable.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* inclines to the opinion that the fate of Charleston will be like that of Sunbury, a port in Georgia of some consequence before the Revolutionary war. The people of that place pursued much the same policy as the Charlestonians have now, obstructing the channel, by every means in their power, and the consequence is that, now, not a single white family resides in the town, the site of which has been converted into a plantation. Savannah, the *Ledger* claims, is slowly, but certainly, drawing all the trade away from Charleston.

There are indications that the election went by default in some of the counties in Georgia. A correspondent writes privately to a friend in Boston:

"About one-half of the *Northern men are voting with the Disunionists*—I think from policy—and the other half won't vote, because they are afraid. My next-door neighbor is from Maine, and thinks as I do, but I could not get him to vote. He was afraid."

Archibald Shaw was a short time since convicted by a Committee of twelve at Charlotte, N. C., of holding incendiary conversation with slaves, and received thirty-nine lashes by way of punishment, besides having his head shaved. He was then shipped for this City. He protested that if guilty of the crime charged, he must have become so while drunk.

Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont, has been writing a very conservative letter to an old friend in Texas. The offence of the Republican Party is that it is opposed to the extension of Slavery into the Free States and Territories. He repudiates entirely the idea that the organization desires to "enforce" any policy in the South.

The Washington *Star* "rejoices" that Mr. Seward is to be in the State Department under Mr. Lincoln. In his recent Astor-house speech, it sees indications that he is anxious for a full and peaceful settlement of the distracting question before the country, and that he is prepared to do his best in order to accomplish that object.

The Atlanta (Geo.) *Confederacy* is issued semi-occasionally. The last number which has reached us styles Gov. Brown an "accidental coxcomb," a "long-eared hybrid," and denounces his course in seizing Fort Pulaski as ex-official, revolutionary and traitorous.

A far-seeing Jew, B. Mordecai, has forwarded to Gov. Pickens a check for $10,000, "to be used for such purposes as will best advance the interests and honor of our noble Commonwealth," and "to aid the State in the establishment of a glorious and substantial independence."

Hon. Abraham Lincoln was hung in effigy on the "Hickory Road," Chesterfield, near Petersburgh, Va., a few days since.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

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S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1861.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, four per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours. on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M. D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1861.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK. No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willet.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
HARRISON HALL. President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 7 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:
JAMES N. COBB,
ROBERT RAY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,
JOHN Q. JONES,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
FELIX INGOLDSBY,
PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
DANIEL B. FEARING,
JOSEPH SAMPSON,
WM. S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President.
ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1868, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
Boston, 12m., 28, 1860.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on sums not exceeding $500. and Five Per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 21st inst. Interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $821 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383,183 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPI, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE BY-LAWS, the Trustees have this day directed an interest to be paid to depositors for the last six months, ending the 31st December, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards, payable on and after the 3d Monday of the present month. The said interest is carried to the credit of the depositors, as principal, on the 1st inst.
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ultimo, as follows: On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861. P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st of January, inst. All interest not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as principal. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK.—No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willett.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on all amounts from $500 to $1,000. All deposits made on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest as above from the 1st inst.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage. All sums deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from the 1st. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Dec. 26, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. until after the election. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 15 Nassau-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
O. ZOLLICKOFFER, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 423 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., on MONDAY, 21st instant. Polls will open at 12 and close at 1 P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DELANO Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company will hold an election for seven Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 64 Water-st. between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of TUESDAY, Jan. 22. By order of the President. HENRY HAMMOND, Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for thirty-six Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th of January next. The polls will continue open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1860.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks.
J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Bennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.
No. 48 Pine-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Kings County Fire Insurance Company, held subsequent to their election for Directors, on the 8th inst., E. T. BACKHOUSE, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. A. S. Crowell, who declined reelection. HENRY POPE, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE TREVORTON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY, who have not received circulars, will please send their address, or apply at the office of the Company, room No. 29 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE of real estate at 7 per cent. for a term of years, from May 15 ensuing. WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton-st.

12 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES FOR sale by S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........................$130
Second Cabin Passage........................75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........................$110
Second Cabin Passage........................60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt Moodie.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
EVERY TEN DAYS.
To sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock.
The entirely new Iron Steamship
WM. G. HEWES,
2,000 tons,
Capt. JAMES LAWLESS,

is now receiving freight, and will sail as above from Pier foot of Murray-st., North River.

Horses taken to Havana; steamer fitted with stalls.

The above steamer has water-tight compartments, and splendid accommodations for freight and passengers.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 68 Murray-st.

The steamship DE SOTO will sail Jan. 21.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MONTICELLO, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, E. V. GAGER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, 23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West, and No. 335 Broadway.

The MONTGOMERY succeeds, MONDAY, Jan. 14, and the R. R. CUYLER on TUESDAY.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde built steamship UNITED STATES, Capt. MEIKLEREID, having arrived from Glasgow in 12 days, 8 hours, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 M. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of Passage—Cabin $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 Broad-st., corner of South William.

The succeeding steamship JOHN BELL will sail Tuesday, Jan. 29.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER PORTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, 25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
Agents, } SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY....................Dec. 11
TUESDAY....................Jan. 8
TUESDAY....................Feb. 5
RATES OF PASSAGE:
To Nassau....................$45
To Havana....................$50
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM-PACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, 21st January. Passage, First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 87 Broad-st.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP PALESTINE are informed that all goods landed under general order, will be sent by the Customs authorities, to Public Stores Nos. 6, 8 and 10 Bridge-st., New-York.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
New-York, Jan. 11, 1861.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, NO. 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL....................$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.
THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:
JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS............of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH............of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE............of Joseph Foulke's Sons
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE...Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON............late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT............late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD............Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON.......late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.......of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.......of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY............of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE............of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT............of Hoyt, Spragues & Co.
NELSON RUNYON............of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD......of Wells, Butterfield & Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS............Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.
EDWARD OOTHOUT.......with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN.......of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all the intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAM RAY TELLS CORRECTLY PAST, present and future events of life, gives lucky numbers, causes marriages. No. 260 7th-av., near 27th st. She has a valuable female pill, ever certain in its effects. Price $1 per box.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the first. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds of the State of New-York. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from one to one thousand dollars, and Five Per Cent. on all sums above $1,000, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 21.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.
BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable to its Stockholders on demand.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STS.—January interest, 1861.—Dividend Notice.—The Board of Trustees have directed interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over $500 that may be entitled thereto five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

The Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open, daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. All sums deposited on or before the 12th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared their usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th January, 1861. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th January, inclusive. By order of the Board, CHARLES A. MACY Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, corner New-Bowery.—Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 4 to 7. A Dividend of six per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent over that amount, will be paid on all deposits entitled to the same on and after Jan. 21. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th inst.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company. No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1861.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, Jan. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th day of January proximo.
E. R. COOPER, Cashier.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES Fire Insurance Co., No. 69 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., out of the nett profits of the last six months payable on demand.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1860. W. RITTER, Sec'y.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and one-half Per Cent. has been this day declared out of the profits of the past six months, payable after Monday, Jan. 7.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1860.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 8th day of January next. By order
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st., New-York, Jan. 8, 1861.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst. F. J. BROWNE, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 7th day of January next. GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. (4) payable to the Stockholders registered at the New-York Agency—(Office of M. Morgan & Sons, No. 37 William-st.)—on and after Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 22 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent will be paid the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Jan. 7. By order of the Board.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF two per cent. has been declared by the Second-avenue Railroad Company, payable on and after 16th inst., at the office of Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a dividend of (3½) three and a half per cent., payable on the 21st of January. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous.
WM. S. CARMAN.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 62 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1861.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand. By order. JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—January 8, 1861.—An interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

AT SEVENTH-AVENUE DISTILLERY, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York, Liquors wholesale or retail, cheap and good.
N. B.—Liquors for sale in bond.
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ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
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and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal.*

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A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry, and which has received the highest commendation and the support of the entire Medical Faculty of Paris. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon receipt of $1, or a circular will be sent upon receipt of a red stamp. Address
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That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

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AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; Quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung.*

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.
Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

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N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 398 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 237 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $3 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, will, on the 28th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and dépôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an Indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, dépôts, stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company; and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of, and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, dépôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandise, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and the Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road-bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Patterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the dépôts, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September, A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, dépôts, station-houses, stations, offices, factories, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons, mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also, the dépôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have, or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said dépôt on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the fee in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, dépôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed to James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, by an indenture dated Aug. 15, 1857, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed to or intended to be conveyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1859, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 163 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 52 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 76; all the caboose, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,281 box cars, numbered 1 to 1,254; 1,066 platform cars, numbered 51 to 2,060; 337 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 2,053; 21 six-wheel cars, 12 four-wheel cars, 16 eight-wheel cabooses, 220 locomotives, numbered 1 to 225, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers, machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh, Henry Suydam, Junior, Dunkirk, Rockland, Canisteo, Chemung, Buffalo, Eastern, Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also, all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, grampus cars, and locomotives named in schedule C, attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axles, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin-hose, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass, and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehanna, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Deposit, Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads, and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chairs, spikes, hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.

And whereas, by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved on the 22d March, 1860, provision was made for determining what portion of the aforesaid lands situated in Susquehanna County, Penn., were necessary and proper to be retained, for the use of the said Railroad, and for the sale and release of the residue, and a proceeding in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, under said act, has determined that a certain portion of the last named lands are to be released by the Trustees aforesaid and the purchaser, and it may be claimed under said act and proceeding, that contracts made by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the sale of parts of said lands, so to be released, are valid, and that the purchaser thereof, at the sale herein noticed, is bound to convey the lands so contracted, on payment of the balance due under said contract, and to convey, at reasonable price, all the lands so to be released, and that said Trustees are bound to release any title they possess thereto. Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that the purchaser will take the property aforesaid subject to said act and proceedings, and to all the obligations thereby created, and to the discharge of the duty of the Trustees thereunder, as they may be advised.
PHILO. T. RUGGLES, Referee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A warrant has been issued by the Hon. H. Hogeboom, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize and safely keep the brig or vessel called the *J. B. Mansfield* a sea-going vessel belonging to the port of New-York, and all persons who claim to have any demands against the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, under the provision of the 8th title of the 8th chapter of the third part of the Revised Statutes, are required to deliver an account of their respective claims to the said Justice, at the Chambers of the Supreme Court, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, within three months from the first publication of this notice, or their remedy against the said vessel will be forfeited, and the said vessel will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the owner, consignee or commander thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant according to law, within the said three months.—Dated Dec. 24, 1860.
BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE,
Attorneys for Wm. A. Freeborn & Co.,
ja12-law3mS Attaching Creditors.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—City and County of New-York *ss.*—JOHN H. POWER, plaintiff, against JOHN G. HOLBROOK, Hiram Westbrook and Eunice Ann his wife, Silas H. Buttrick and Harriet his wife, John S. Edwards and James Slater, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To HIRAM WESTBROOK and EUNICE ANN his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of October, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 129 Fulton-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 20, 1860.
JOHN H. POWER, Plaintiff's Att'y.,
d21-law6wF* No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TARBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of October, 1860.
JOEL D. CORNELL,
n17-lawk6mS* Administrator.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January 1859 to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued, is as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.
(Signed,) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
D. S. BARNES,
P. CONKLIN.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th-st.; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10:25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th st. dépôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. dépôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. dépôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. dépôt. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st dépôt; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. dépôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with Trains NORTH and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM 31ST-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3 P. M.	3:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie Train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., and 12:30 and 4:20 P. M.
Peekskill Train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing Train, 3:20 and 4:30 P. M.	3:45 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown Train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2¼ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

A PEW IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW CHURCH to rent. Apply to W. H. OSGOOD, Room No. 5, No. 24 William-st.